Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Slovenia

IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

for the period January to July 1996

on activities outlined in the United Nations Revised Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for 1996

October 1996

Compiled by DHA in Sarajevo in close collaboration with UNHCR, based on inputs provided by all appealing agencies of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal

UNITED NATIONS

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Beograd (Belgrade)
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Tuzla

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Peace Agreement) of 14 December 1995 marked a dramatic shift in focus of the humanitarian agencies, from the provision of humanitarian relief in the context of open military hostilities to support to the peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina and durable solutions throughout the region of the former Yugoslavia.

The activities of the UN humanitarian agencies were to be centred on Annex 7 of the Peace Agreement, relating to the return and repatriation of displaced persons and refugees - the overall responsibility of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and on recognition that humanitarian assistance for refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and war-affected populations within the region would continue to be necessary at least throughout 1996. Whereas implementation of the military aspects of the Peace Agreement by the Implementation Force (IFOR) led by NATO resulted in the cessation of hostilities and separation of the opposing forces, implementation of the civilian aspects of the agreement was recognised as more complex. It involved humanitarian, reconstruction and rehabilitation assistance, human rights monitoring, international police, the organisation and monitoring of elections, monitoring and numerous other components to be implemented by a range of organisations, within a loose coordination structure overseen by the Office of the High Representative.

On 1 March 1996, the Under-Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees issued the United Nations Revised Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Slovenia covering humanitarian needs from January to December 1996, amounting to US$ 823.2 million. The Revised Consolidated Appeal proposed assistance to 3.1 million beneficiaries, amongst whom were refugees (525,300), IDPs (1,240,000) and vulnerable war-affected population (1,400,000). The following UN Agencies presented programmes within the appeal framework: UNHCR, the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights/Centre for Human Rights (UNHCHR), the United Nations Volunteers (UNV), the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA), the International Labour Office (ILO) and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS/HABITAT).

It was also foreseen that the UN humanitarian agencies having been active in Bosnia and Herzegovina during the conflict would play an important role in sharing their expertise and ensuring necessary linkages with other international organisations entering the scene following the signature of the Peace Agreement, notably those involved in rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts.

The present report, prepared under the direction of the DHA Senior Humanitarian Affairs Officer based in Sarajevo in close collaboration with UNHCR, based on inputs received from all appealing agencies, presents the implementation status of the humanitarian programmes of the UN Organisations participating in the Consolidated Appeal during the first seven months of 1996.

SUMMARY OF MAIN DEVELOPMENTS

Planning and Constraints

The Framework and Operational Plan for return of refugees and IDPs and for promotion of durable solutions in the region as well as the overall plan for humanitarian assistance were presented in a series of meetings convened by the High Commissioner for Refugees and DHA, which included (1) the first meeting of the Humanitarian Issues Working Group (HIWG) on 16 January in Geneva, (2) a high-level working meeting on implementation of Annex 7 of the Peace Agreement held in Oslo on 8 March under the auspices of the Government of Norway, (3) a DHA-organised donor information meeting in Geneva on March 15, and (4) a second meeting of the HIWG held in Geneva on 13 May, to report on progress in implementing UNHCR's Operational Plan and on the programmes of other UN Agencies. In addition, the Mid-term Review Meeting in Florence on 13 June on the overall implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement also provided an opportunity for discussion of the humanitarian programmes.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the planning assumptions relating to return and repatriation, contained in the Revised Consolidated Appeal issued in March 1996, were not borne out by events in the first eight months of 1996. Just as the Peace Agreement established the new context within which the United Nations relief effort would be undertaken, the success of this effort was conditioned on full implementation of the Agreement. The relatively limited return and repatriation movements estimated to have occurred since the signature of the Peace Agreement (see the UNHCR section below) may be explained by a number of factors. First and foremost, the Parties to the agreement have failed to implement fully the provisions of Annex 7, particularly provisions relating to freedom of movement and freedom to return and/or repatriate to areas of origin. Furthermore, limited housing and functioning essential infrastructure, as well as employment opportunities, combined with uncertainties about security, have had a chilling effect on repatriation from abroad and on return to both minority and majority areas. They have also limited the ability to close collective centres since few viable alternatives are presently available.

Revised Strategy and Summary of Programmes

In view of the above constraints, the overall strategy of humanitarian agencies during the first eight months of 1996 in Bosnia and Herzegovina was: to continue to deliver humanitarian assistance -- essential food and non-food items, basic medicines and social services -- to those in need while attempting to improve the targeting of such assistance to vulnerable groups; to support return movements of displaced persons to majority areas, while implementing a number of "confidence-building" measures (cross Inter-Entity Boundary Lines-IEBL), assessment visits, cross-IEBL bus lines, pilot return projects) with the aim of pursuing openings for return to minority areas; to kick-start housing rehabilitation; to attract donor attention to "target areas" where returns are feasible now, and where a concentration of investments in housing, essential infrastructure, community services and income-generating opportunities could act as a pull factor to return and repatriation movements. In addition, more attention was given to local capacity building in various areas and promotion of local production. Likewise, the limited number of returns from the other Republics during the reporting has meant that assistance to refugees in those republics (primarily Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) has had to continue *in situ*, targeting collective centres and host families in particular.

Focus on Bosnia and Herzegovina

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a confidence-building measure, beginning in mid-May UNHCR launched a series of return travel bus lines linking communities on both sides of the IEBLs and enabling Bosnian IDPs to travel back to home areas and personally assess conditions for return. Whilst facilitating the

movement of as many as 1,000 IDPs per day and rendering the IEBLs more permeable, the lines were subjected to numerous, persistent attacks and obstacles aimed at impeding travel and return. The varying success of the four pilot minority return projects agreed upon during discussions in Dayton leading up to the signature of the Peace Agreement also demonstrated the degree to which minority returns are conditioned by the willingness of authorities at both the municipal and central levels.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts on a massive scale are urgently needed not only to render possible the large-scale return of IDPs, but also to pave the way for voluntary repatriation. The first meeting of donor countries on reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina, held in Brussels on 20-21 December 1995, estimated Bosnia and Herzegovina's overall reconstruction and medium-term financing needs at about US$ 5 billion, of which US$ 518 million was pledged to finance urgent requirements for the first quarter of 1996. At a pledging conference organised as a follow-up to that meeting, held on 12 and 13 April in Brussels, needs for 1996 were put at US$ 1.8 billion. During the initial months of 1996 only a small portion of these funds had found their way into reconstruction projects, although, by August, activities had significantly increased. Consequently, the bulk of rehabilitation efforts during the period under review were of an emergency nature; implemented primarily through the efforts of UNHCR, the United States Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), the European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO), other UN Organisations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and IFOR and with the support of the International Management Group (IMG).

To "kick-start" housing reconstruction efforts in Bosnia and Herzegovina to meet urgent shelter needs, in anticipation of rehabilitation and reconstruction financed by the World Bank and others, UNHCR implemented a shelter programme (with several implementing partners) to support the procurement and distribution of basic shelter materials to IDPs and returnees, enabling them to make immediate basic repairs to render habitable their dwellings and thereby support return. Recognising that new initiatives would be needed to address urgent housing and infrastructure needs to provide physical conditions for increased returns to occur in the territories of both entities, the High Commissioner launched an initiative at the Mid-Term Review Conference in Florence (13 and 14 June), identifying target geographical areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina where investments in housing and other essential infrastructure could constitute a pull factor for return and repatriation movements. A great deal of coordination activity was undertaken -- actively supported by DHA -- centred on attracting bilateral and multilateral investments to these priority areas and encouraging a synergy of rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts to promote returns.

Mention should also be made of the vital contribution to the repair and rehabilitation of infrastructure made by IFOR. Following its initial focus on implementing the military aspects of the Peace Agreement, IFOR has increasingly supported civilian reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts complementing the work of civilian organisations.

The humanitarian agencies participating in the Revised Consolidated Appeal were not expected to play a major role in the socio-economic reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina -- a role delegated principally to the World Bank, the European Commission (EC) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Significant contributions have nonetheless been made, particularly through their active participation (and in some cases, chairing) in various sectoral task forces, commissions and working groups established under the auspices of the High Representative, beyond active support to housing rehabilitation and priority setting.

Regional Concerns and the Other Republics

Although the efforts of the UN humanitarian organisations have focused primarily on Bosnia and Herzegovina (US$ 500 million budgeted), considerable assistance has continued to be provided to refugees in Croatia (US$ 117 million budgeted), Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (US$ 105 million budgeted) and to a lesser extent in Slovenia (US$ 2 million budgeted) and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

(US$ 6 million budgeted). The limited number of returns of refugees from these Republics back to Bosnia has also meant that the assistance required for these areas has remained at a constant level through the first eight months of 1996.

In **Croatia**, efforts by the UN Organisations have focused on the continued support of refugees in collective centres throughout the country and on activities to support displaced and war-affected groups in Eastern Slavonia. Working closely with the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srijem (UNTAES), UNHCR is implementing four pilot projects to create conditions for the return of displaced Croats to their former home villages, as well as maintaining other direct assistance to the region. A pilot project is also underway to encourage the return of displaced Serbs to Western Slavonia. The European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) is providing food assistance to refugees in Croatia while WFP with the assistance of UNHCR is providing food aid to 30,000 IDPs in Eastern Slavonia. UNICEF, UNESCO and WHO are also involved in assistance activities.

Other concerns in Croatia include the situation of the Serb minority in the region of former sectors north and south, and the repatriation of Serb refugees in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to this region. UNICEF, UNESCO and WHO are also involved in assistance activities.

In the **Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,** the search for durable solutions for more than 566,000 refugees is proving to be a difficult task. UNHCR is pursuing its efforts to promote the repatriation of refugees to Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. Increased international support will be required to reduce the high number of refugees living in collective centres (54,000) and provide opportunities for the local settlement of those refugees who are unable to return home. It is anticipated that a citizenship law which is expected to come into force in January 1997 will provide an option for some refugees to remain in the Republic.

WFP, together with ECHO, is providing food assistance to some 310,000 refugees in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, while UNICEF and WHO have on-going support programmes in the Republic. WFP, WHO, UNICEF and UNESCO also have some programme activities on-going in the **Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**. UNHCR has maintained the largest programme in the other republics with multi-sectoral assistance aimed at refugees, who have been unable to return to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

STATUS OF RETURNS OF REFUGEES AND IDPs

It is estimated that from 222,000 to 244,000 Bosnian IDPs and refugees had either returned, relocated or repatriated through the end of August. The vast majority of such movements have occurred to "majority" areas -- that is, where the returning individuals are part of the majority. Such majority returns reportedly intensified throughout the summer months. An analysis of such movements is rendered all the more complex owing to differing patterns, including repatriation from abroad organised by UNHCR (14,755), bilaterally organised repatriation movements, repatriation from countries within the region, including 12,000 to 15,000 refugees formerly housed in the Kuplensko camp in the Republic of Croatia, as well as new displacements which followed the signature of the Peace Agreement.

For example, the agreed transfer of authority from one entity to another in Bosnia and Herzegovina triggered new movements of population, further consolidating ethnic "majorities" in the entities. The transfer of the area known as the "Anvil" (Mrkonic Grad, Sipovo and parts of Kljuc) from Federation to Republika Srpska control on 4 February gave rise to the spontaneous return of some 30,000 Bosnian Serb IDPs from the Banja Luka area. As a result of the transfer of authority over the five Serb-held Sarajevo suburbs to the Federation in the period from 23 February to 19 March, some 40,000 Bosnian Serbs left the suburbs, in addition to the 20,000 who had departed earlier in the year. The newly displaced were resettled by the Republika Srpska authorities in areas which had previously had Muslim majorities, such as Srebrenica, Bratunac, Zvornik, Visegrad and Rogatica. In the absence of a central registry and the

persistence of principally spontaneous return and repatriation movements, only broad estimates of such movements are therefore possible at the present time.

COORDINATION

The complexity of the civilian aspects of implementation of the Peace Agreement stems from the many sectors of concern and actors involved, the enormous level of needs in the sectors as well as the wide ranging mandates and agendas of the actors. Coordination of varied efforts in this environment is essential and has been organised on various levels.

The Office of the High Representative is responsible for overall implementation of the civilian aspects of the Peace Agreement. During the first eight months of 1996, a variety of coordination mechanisms were put into place, some formal and others informal. The Joint Civilian Commission (JCC) has been established for Sarajevo and the various regions of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition, ten JCC working groups were established and also replicated in the regions. The Commission and its Working Groups consist of representatives of the three entities, the Office of the High Representative, various international organisations responsible for implementation of the Annexes of the PA and IFOR. In addition to these fora, several sectoral task forces have been established as a means to discuss common strategies, to exchange information on sectoral activities and coordinate those activities to the extent possible. Several UN Agencies have chaired JCCs and Working Groups: Commission on Refugees and Displaced Persons (UNHCR), Commission on Human Rights (UNCHCR), Commission to Preserve National Monuments (UNESCO). Others have chaired Donor Sectoral Task Forces: Health/Safety Social Net (WHO), Education/Cultural Facilities (UNESCO) and Employment and Training (ILO). UN Agencies have participated in other Donor Task Forces as well, including those on Industry, Housing, Land Mines, Agriculture and Food/Aid and Water and Waste Management. Humanitarian as well as longer term assistance needs in these sectors have been the focus of discussions in the sectoral Task Forces.

Other formal structures for coordination among UN Agencies have been the monthly donor/inter-agency meetings chaired by the UNHCR Special Envoy, and bi-weekly UN inter-agency meetings, chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG). All of the above, with the exception of the regional JCC meetings, are convened in Sarajevo. In addition, the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) supported NGO coordination and regular NGO coordination meetings, chaired by the Catholic Relief Services (CRS), are convened in Sarajevo and attended by most of the UN humanitarian agencies on a regular basis. Although these meetings have proved to be a useful forum for discussion and exchange of information, their utility in terms of operational coordination has been limited. Another problem relates to the lack of clear authority to effect coordination among the various actors, including from the Office of the High Representative.

To ensure that more field-based coordination occurs, UNHCR has taken a lead through its Field Offices to organise regular inter-agency coordination meetings. In addition, sectoral working groups for food aid, health, shelter and infrastructure and for other sectors are convened in several of the UNHCR field locations. These meetings are usually chaired by the lead organisation in the particular sector. The utility of these meetings has been variable and has often depended on the strength of the various field offices. There has been an increased effort to work jointly on various specific initiatives, where coordination has been remarkably good. These include the joint UNHCR/UNICEF/UNESCO mine awareness programme, the joint efforts of UNHCR and the World Bank on shelter and micro-enterprise development activities and other collaborative programme between UN Agencies in the Food, Health and Agriculture Sectors.

DONOR RESPONSE TO THE REVISED CONSOLIDATED APPEAL

Requirements initially estimated at US$ 823,213,465 have been revised downwards to US$ 799,488,085. As of 30 September 1996, pledges and contributions amounting to US$ 275,022,370 had been received. Combined with a carryover of US$ 158,581,406 a total amount of US$ 433,603,776 were available against the revised requirements (54 percent of requirements), leaving a shortfall of US$ 365,884,309. Annex I gives a summary and a complete listing of donor contributions reported to DHA at the end of September.

The largest budget reduction (more than US$ 26 million) was from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), due to the much less than expected returns from asylum countries. The rather low level of contributions has resulted in some downward adjustments being made to certain programmes. Although there has not been a reduction in the overall beneficiary level in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in other countries of the region, the food ration was reduced during certain months and the basket has lacked certain items. Contributions for FAO, UNESCO, UNV and IOM have been less than 30 percent of programmed requirements and have forced these organisations to drastically alter their planned activities.

Further contributions are solicited from the donor community to sustain the overall programme which requires continued support, particularly in the last quarter, to address needs in the winter period and the promotion of durable solutions in the region.

We take this opportunity to thank all donors for their continuing support and encouragement which has made this action possible.

PLANS FOR THE REMAINDER OF 1996 AND 1997

Many of the programmes and activities described in this report will continue through to the end of this year. These include the shelter programme of UNHCR, general distribution of food aid assistance by WFP, fall seed distribution, medical and health assistance, education, and other non-food and social service assistance being provided by the various UN Agencies participating in the current Appeal. In addition, the UN Organisations will continue to work with the organisations implementing other civilian aspects of the Dayton Peace Agreement. UNHCR and DHA will continue to promote the "target return area" approach as the most viable means to realise an early and sizable return of refugees and displaced persons, while working to create conditions for minority returns as well.

It is expected that significant humanitarian needs will remain, particularly for the most vulnerable segments of the population in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the region, and it is also clear that considerable efforts will be required to realise a significant return and repatriation of displaced persons and refugees in 1997. For these reasons a renewed Humanitarian Appeal will be prepared for 1997. Strategic and programme planning has begun with the target of launching the new Appeal by the end of November. This will give donors time to begin their own planning for assistance in response to the Appeal before the beginning of 1997.

At the time of this document is being prepared, overall plans for the new Appeal have begun by UN Agencies. An inter-agency meeting in early October will discuss the overall strategy, beneficiaries and specific programmes for assistance. The aim will be to plan for an additional one-year assistance programme within the "two-year stabilisation period" following the September elections. Several considerations will be extremely important and will help guide preparation of programmes to be included in the next Appeal. These include: the expected overall decrease in available donor funding for humanitarian activities in 1997; the level of expected investment in physical and social infrastructure and the need for humanitarian organisations; the need for better targeting of assistance for the most vulnerable population groups (and means to determine these groups), need for government and local NGO capacity building and creating means for family economic self-sufficiency through income generation activities, the

need to more closely link assistance at the local level to comply with principles of human rights and rights to voluntary return of all groups to their former homes and the need to explore various means to achieve voluntary return and reintegration of displaced and refugees. The above-mentioned considerations are certainly not exhaustive, but is illustrative of the issues that will be taken into account in the preparation of the next Appeal.

The UN Agencies envisage a gradual phasing down of humanitarian assistance throughout the region in between 1997 and 1998. However, it is clear that the phasing down must be closely linked with progress on economic development, employment creation, physical and social infrastructure rehabilitation, as well as progress on the return and repatriation of refugees. The UNHCR and other UN organisations must therefore closely monitor progress with these longer-term programmes and adjust its humanitarian activities as necessary during the year.

SUMMARY OF AGENCY PROGRAMMES

The following sections contain a summary description of programmes of the UN Agencies and their implementing partners within the framework of the Consolidated Appeal. Activities described cover the period from January - July 1996, although some agencies have reported on programmes through August. This report does not cover activities implemented outside of the UN Consolidated Appeal. However, it must be noted that the UN Organisations have worked closely with ECHO, IMG, OFDA, numerous NGOs (international and local), who have implemented humanitarian assistance and emergency rehabilitation programmes during the same period. Annex III contains a brief summary compiled by ICVA of the NGOs active in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the sectors in which they are working.

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

UNHCR has endeavoured in all its activities to work towards one goal - the implementation of Annex 7 to the Dayton Agreement.

In this section, UNHCR's activities are described for the first seven months of 1996. It does not include protection activities in detail but focuses on the implementation of UNHCR's programme.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Overview

UNHCR has carried out its lead-agency role and implemented its assistance programme during the first seven months in a period punctuated by a number of positive developments. Peace has been upheld, primarily due to the presence of IFOR troops, especially along the inter-entity boundary line. Roads have opened up. Economic activity is gradually increasing. Urban and rural areas alike are showing signs of recuperating from the war-inflicted devastation, although slowly. At the same time there has been little progress in finding long-lasting solutions for the some two million refugees and IDPS uprooted by the war. Virtually all the 220,000 to 250,000 returnees have gone back to majority areas. Many people are unable to return to their homes of origin. Several factors have delayed return movements, including security considerations, lack of employment opportunities and the slow rate of overall reconstructions efforts resulting in critical shortages of accommodation and basic infrastructure.

During the reporting period, UNHCR, in cooperation with the authorities, has strived towards achieving the following overall objectives for its operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina:

* the creation of conditions conducive to voluntary return movements of refugees and IDPS to their homes of origin;
* the promotion of reintegration/integration of individuals and families into stable communities;
* the promotion of freedom of movement, the respect of human rights and non-discrimination of minority groups;
* the provision of targeted, initial integration assistance to individuals and families who are returning or relocating;

* the continued provision of humanitarian assistance to IDPS, refugees and vulnerable local groups until such time as they have achieved basic self-sufficiency, or other partners assume responsibility for their assistance;

* the promotion and implementation of catalytic transitional activities towards reconstruction and development;

* the continued strengthening of the technical and management capacity of local and central governmental, as well as non-governmental bodies.

Coordination

Given the magnitude and complexity of the humanitarian assistance programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina, UNHCR has maintained its coordinating role as lead agency. UNHCR coordinates with and reports on its activities to the donor nations in Sarajevo, the High Representative's Office, the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), reconstruction and developmental agencies such as the World Bank and the European Commission (EC), as well as other UN Agencies and NGOs. UNHCR chairs national, regional and local working groups on refugees and IDPS bringing together the parties, incumbent and in-exile authorities as well as representatives of IDPS plus the major international actors in Bosnia and Herzegovina. UNHCR has been supported by DHA in its coordination role through DHA's assignment of a Senior Humanitarian Affairs Officer to work with the Office of the Special Envoy in Sarajevo.

Project Implementation

Food and Agriculture. UNHCR has progressively turned over the responsibility of food aid to WFP during the first seven months of 1996. However, UNHCR continued to monitor secondary distribution and collaborates with WFP related to strategic planning, including its participation in the joint WFP/UNHCR/FAO food needs assessment mission on 17-27 April 1996, the results of which are summarised in the WFP section of this report.

In addition to its food aid distribution monitoring role, fresh food (vegetables, fruit and meat) was provided by UNHCR to the over 32,000 displaced vulnerable persons still living in some 209 collective centres operating throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. INTERSOS provided fresh food to elderly persons homes in the Sarajevo area while Movimiento por la Paz, el Desarme y la Libertad (MPDL), Agency for Refugee Assistance (ARA) and Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (Care International) provided fresh food to vulnerable disabled persons and elderly beneficiaries residing outside collective centres. Fresh food has been provided to needy returnees through a sub-agreement with the Federation Ministry for Social Affairs, Displaced Persons and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FMSA) in the Federation areas. Yeast was provided to beneficiaries throughout the Republic to complement WFP wheat flour.

The UNHCR programme contributed US$ 1 million to FAO's spring seed programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is described in the FAO Section of the report.

Transport/Logistics. With the onset of peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina UNHCR reduced and moved its logistics operation from locations in Belgrade, Metkovic and Zagreb to regional areas within the Republic. Contractual arrangements with the international trucking fleets of the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), the Russian Ministry for Emergency Situations (EMERCOM), the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), as well as the trucking team of the Overseas Development Administration (ODA) and Germany ended during the first half of 1996, as WFP took over responsibility for all food deliveries, using commercial trucking companies. At the same time, the Federal Distributive Logistic Centres were expanded throughout the

Federation areas, where warehouse management and distribution is covered by the local authorities. Under a sub-agreement with the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR continued to support secondary distribution costs for food and non-food items in the Republika Srpska.

In order to promote inter-entity freedom of movement and assessment visits, UNHCR supported a bus service operated by the DRC and local drivers to enable those wishing to visit their places of origin across the IEBL. At the time of writing there are eight bus lines in operation: Sarajevo-Ilidza/Lukavica/Grbavica, Sarajevo-Trnovo, Foca-Gorazde-Visegrad, Mostar-Nevesinje/Nevesinje-Mostar, Glamoc-Banja Luka/Banja Luka-Glamoc, Banja Luka-Zenica/Zenica-Banja Luka, Tuzla-Bijeljina/Bijeljina-Tuzla, and Banja Luka-Tuzla/Tuzla-Banja Luka. Some of these areas where commercial lines operated by local drivers have proven to be unsafe. The demand for these bus lines is high and more than 5,000 passengers use this service weekly.

UNHCR covered the cost of transport and the provision of small travel grants to refugees returning to Bosnia and Herzegovina from abroad when funds were neither made available by the Governments of the host countries nor covered by IOM. UNHCR has produced monthly Repatriation Information Reports (RIRs) in English and Bosnian languages. The RIRs provide potential returnees information on the political and security conditions, housing, registration procedures, routes and means of transportation, documents required, pertinent legal developments, infrastructure, public utilities, public services (such as hospitals and schools) economic activity, as well as available UNHCR and other assistance programmes. The RIRs are available in all countries of temporary asylum and are posted on UNHCR's World Wide Web Internet page.

At the end of June, UNHCR signed a sub-agreement with the Federation Ministry for Social Welfare, Displaced Persons and Refugees to support the establishment of a central coordinating unit at the Federal and Cantonal levels to facilitate return and repatriation. Five transit centres will be set up by the Ministry in Bihac, Mostar, Sarajevo, Tuzla and Zenica. UNHCR will support the upgrading and repair of these centres, the provision of fresh food and transportation of returnees from these centres to places of final destination.

Domestic Items. UNHCR, through the UNHCR Regional Purchasing Unit and sub-agreements with the Italian Consortium of Solidarity in the Federation areas and with the Ministry for Refugees and Displaced in the Republika Srpska, supported the economy of the country by initiating the local production of essential non-food relief assistance items for distribution to needy relocatees and returnees throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. Stoves, bunkbeds, jackets, underwear, footwear and socks were produced in various factories throughout the country. Soap, blankets, mattresses, plastic sheeting were also procured and distributed as part of the return assistance package. Some domestic items were internationally purchased by UNHCR Headquarters as local procurement did not prove cost effective.

These items were provided to needy returnees and displaced. Criteria for eligibility of receipt of these items has been established by UNHCR along with the local authorities in each municipality. Distribution of these commodities by the local authorities was carefully monitored by UNHCR officers. Heating fuel was distributed to communal institutions, such as hospitals, health clinics and collective centres during the winter heating season.

Shelter and Infrastructure. UNHCR initiated a country-wide programme for the repair and rehabilitation of shelter following the signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement which called upon UNHCR to develop a repatriation plan that would allow for an early, peaceful, orderly and phased return of refugees and IDPs. Considering the large-scale destruction of homes in both entities of the Republic, the repair of housing became the most critical element in facilitating the return of IDPs and refugees. A shelter trust fund was then established and incorporated into the overall UNHCR shelter sector for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

UNHCR's modest interventions in the shelter sector cover only a marginal portion of the destruction in housing. The High Commissioner announced an initiative at the Mid-Term Review Conference in Florence in June identifying "target areas" where the major obstacles for the voluntary return of large numbers of IDPs to their homes were not of a political, but primarily of a physical nature: lack of housing and infrastructure. Adjacent to UNHCR shelter activities in these areas, donors were encouraged to concentrate bilateral and multilateral investments.

UNHCR's aim with its own shelter programme was to attempt to "kick start" housing reconstruction efforts before other development or bilateral donors agencies were able to commence large-scale reconstruction projects. Basic locally produced reconstruction materials have been provided to returnees and other needy beneficiaries for emergency self-help repairs. In urban areas, self-repair programmes have been combined with the rehabilitation of public apartment buildings. The rehabilitation of social infrastructure of schools and primary health care facilities has also been implemented to encourage returns to local sustainable communities. In consultation and under the overall of coordination with the International Management Group (IMG), the UNHCR shelter programme encompassed projects with twelve implementing partners and UNHCR direct implementation totalling more than US$ 75 million covering the following components of shelter repair:

Home Repairs: Under implementing arrangements with the United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), the Sarajevo City Development Institute (CDI), the DRC and Bundesanstalt Technisches Hilfswerk (THW) in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and with the Ministry for Refugees and Displaced Persons and the Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRSA) in the Republika Srpska, shelter materials such as roof tiles, bricks, blocks, cement, window and door frames, plumbing and electrical equipment were produced and procured through Bosnian owned companies. Shelter commissions established by the municipalities identified, in consultation with UNHCR, the most needy beneficiaries. The beneficiaries made their own repairs and monitoring was carried out by implementing partners and UNHCR staff. In urban areas, CDI, DRC and THW are also involved in the rehabilitation of public apartments, through local contractors. During the reporting period these shelter programmes were implemented in some 91 municipalities throughout the country benefitting some 16,395 households. In addition, UNHCR provided internationally procured plastic sheeting and plastic roofing material on an emergency basis. A donation of 50,000 sheets of plywood from Finland was distributed to needy beneficiaries.

Glazing Project: In addition to the shelter commodities programme, a city-wide glass project was conducted by the CDI, under UNHCR's auspices, providing windows in Sarajevo and Gorazde. Twenty-one local companies were contracted under this projects and 400 people, many of them demobilised soldiers, were employed as glass cutters, installers and carpenters. During the reporting period, a total of 29,800 families have been provided with glass. The rate of the programme implementation has caused the price of a square metre of glass to drop by 31 percent, which is a significant benefit for the other citizens of Sarajevo who must purchase glass with their own means. Glass was also installed in a limited number of public buildings and social service institutions in all eight municipalities of Sarajevo.

Collective Centres: Due to displacement of the population during the war, people were housed in collective accommodation until alternative solution could be identified for them. A number of collective centres were closed each month and former residents moved into private accommodation. However, 32,495 IDPs are still living in some 209 collective centres operating throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina (in mid-August 132 accommodating 16,861 displaced in the Federation areas and 77 housing some 15,634 IDPs in the Republika Srpska). All of them are monitored by UNHCR and some 140 are maintained and repaired on behalf of UNHCR by the Scottish European Aid (SEA), OXFAM, the SRSA and UMCOR. Although it is hoped to close the majority of these centres by the end of 1996, the current rate of return or relocation of their residents indicates that this goal may not be reached.

Social Infrastructure: UNHCR supported the return of refugees and initiated the revitalization of local social infrastructure. Implementing arrangements were made for the rehabilitation of some 63 schools and 28 health facilities, located in areas of return with eight organisations: the ARA, the DRC, the Hungarian Interchurch Aid (HIA), the International Rescue Committee (IRC), SEA, SRSA, THW and World Vision (WV). The repair works were performed by local contractors, as an additional input into the local economy. UNHCR shelter projects are listed in Annex II.

Health/Education. UNHCR through its implementing partner, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)- Belgium, supported 30 medical institutions throughout Eastern Republica Srpska with the provision of essential medicine and medical materials. MSF-Holland covers this same programme in the Banja Luka region through separate funding. Education-related material and equipment such as blackboards, notebooks, pens, and pencils were procured and distributed locally complementing UNICEF's endeavours in this sector.

Community Services. Activities addressed the physical, social and psychological needs of returnees and IDPs. Programmes, mainly implemented by indigenous organisations, focused on isolated elderly persons, unaccompanied minors, disabled and institutionalised persons, single-headed households, and war-traumatised women. Programmes of home visits to the isolated vulnerable were conducted by Ruhama and CARE-Canada in the Federation areas while CARE-International and ARA covered these programmes in Republika Srpska. Implementing partners, Nasa Djeca, Zemilja Djece, MPDL, Stope Nade and Bosfam operated community centres conducting activities to address children's emotional trauma, adjustment and behaviour problems in particular children relocating and returning from abroad. Three of the UNHCR community services programmes, implemented by Bosfam, Zena B and H and Stope Nade covered the particular needs of women exclusively. These programmes provided community-based social services assistance to war-traumatised displaced/local women and female ex-detainees. Some 300,000 persons have benefitted from the UNHCR community services programmes in the Republic.

In July 1996, the United States Government announced that US$ 5 million would be donated to UNHCR to create and manage a Bosnian Women's Initiative (BWI). The BWI offers opportunities for women in both urban and rural areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina to strengthen their economic position and contribute to reconstruction efforts. This programme will be implemented during the second half of the year and in 1997. It is hoped that the BWI will expand through funding from other donors.

Income Generation. With the objective of promoting maximum self-reliance and to decrease dependence on humanitarian aid, projects under this sector aimed at generating employment opportunities and income. The Blind Citizens Association (BCA) in Tuzla formed an enterprise of sight impaired persons for the production of plastic items and wrapping material. The Tuzla Agency for Local Development Initiatives (TALDI) operates a Business Resource Centre offering information on employment possibilities and opportunities for self-employment of local and IDPs. TALDI is also networking with the international community and potential foreign investors through this Centre. Similar centres are envisaged for other areas in the Republic. During the reporting period a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the World Bank for the implementation of a small credit scheme. UNHCR will provide initial funding of US$ 1 million to precede a full scale World Bank Local Initiatives Project. Small micro-loans for income-generating activities and small enterprises for economically disadvantaged persons without access to bank loans will be provided under this project.

Protection

In addition to UNHCR's mandated protection function, activities funded under this sector included the analysis and translation/interpretation of new laws and regulations affecting the legal status of IDPs and

refugees and the dissemination of information concerning laws and the rights of refugees, returnees and individuals presently residing in Bosnia and Herzegovina. "Project Job 22" implemented by the Helsinki Citizens Assembly (HCA) provided information and guidance regarding property, employment, citizenship, family and matrimonial rights and the rights of vulnerable individuals and groups, such as the elderly, war orphans, war invalids, and single headed household to beneficiaries in Bosnia and Herzegovina and countries of temporary asylum with the aim of facilitating voluntary repatriation.

Capacity Building

The Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues (IBHI) provided programme management training to local NGOs and Governmental staff throughout the country promoting capacity building in the humanitarian field. This training was given to approximately 300 officials of governmental and non-governmental organisations during the reporting period. Other documents were produced to promote understanding of the Dayton Agreement and contribute to the peace process.

A sub-agreement with ICVA covers a programme of capacity building and support to over 200 NGOs operating in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The programme fosters communication and cooperation among the NGOs facilitating a coherent NGO interface with the representation of common issues to IFOR, the Offices of the High Representative, UNHCR, OSCE, World Bank and other multinational institutions and Governments. Another focus of the ICVA programme is empowerment and institution building for indigenous NGOs.

CROATIA

Overview

The main objectives for the Republic of Croatia comprise primarily the search for durable solutions and a contribution to the peace process in a post-conflict environment.

According to Croatian Government estimates, at least 20,000 refugees have already repatriated to Bosnia and Herzegovina independently of international assistance. Among those returning under the auspices of UNHCR, more than 10,000 refugees moved from the temporary Kuplensko camp near Vojnic to the Bihac and other areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Approximately 84 percent of refugees and IDPs in Croatia lives in private accommodation arrangements. The remaining 16 percent lives in various forms of organised accommodation including hotels, apartments and resort camps which have been fully or partially converted into collective centres. The majority is accommodated in larger collective centres such as former military barracks and schools. Presently there are some 66,000 refugees and IDPs living in some 500 collective centres and some 150 hotels, apartments and tourist settlements as well as 355 company-owned vacation centres, workers' barracks, etc.

Durable Solutions

It was reported that approximately 30,000 Croatian Serb refugees in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia applied for return to Croatia. To date only 143 refugees have returned. UNHCR together with other agencies provided support to some 6,000 remaining Serbs in the areas of former Sectors North and South.

Resettlement. In the reporting period 2,915 persons/1,027 cases benefitted from organised resettlement to third countries.

Eastern Slavonia. UNHCR has prepared pilot projects for the return of Croatian IDPs to three villages in Eastern Slavonia and Baranja (Antunovac, Ernestinovo, Bilje) and of Serb returnees to one village in Western Slavonia (Kusonje) in order to develop confidence building among the prospective returnees and to ensure returns in stable and safe conditions. The activities of these pilot projects in the area of Eastern Slavonia are closely coordinated with the Croatian Government, the local Serb authorities and UNTAES within the framework of the Joint Implementation Committee on Return.

In this connection, UNHCR established the Office of the Operations Centre in Vukovar to coordinate programme activities with UNTAES, international/local agencies and local authorities in the region of Eastern Slavonia and enhance the pilot projects for the rehabilitation of villages in the area in preparation for the return of all IDPs and refugees to their homes.

Closure of Kuplensko Camp. This camp formerly accommodated some 18,000 Bosnian refugees from Velika Kladusa in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The camp was officially closed and the last refugees departed on 31 July 1996. The vast majority of refugees in this camp was voluntarily repatriated to Bosnia and Herzegovina. Some 6,000 refugees were granted refugee status and relocated to better facilities in Croatia while some 2,000 persons were resettled to a third country.

Coordination

Periodic coordination meetings with other UN Agencies and NGOs both in Zagreb and at field levels took place. A programme management training was held in February and March 1996 for both UNHCR staff and implementing partners in order to further promote coordination between implementing partners and UNHCR field offices.

Project Implementation

The initial budget for Croatia was increased to accommodate the implementation of pilot projects in the areas covered by the Basic Erdut Agreement in the region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium. During the reporting period, a total of 16 sub-projects was established, and sub-agreements were concluded with 14 implementing partners, including two government institutions, the Red Cross, six local NGOs and five international NGOs.

Food. The basic food basket was regularly provided by ECHO for refugees in Croatia and by WFP for IDPs and refugees in Eastern Slavonia during the first half of 1996. UNHCR also provided basic and complementary food items not covered by ECHO/WFP. The beneficiaries of UNHCR food items were mostly vulnerable cases. UNHCR purchased locally approximately 285 MTs of vegetables for refugees in Kuplensko Camp during January - June 1996. Some Field Offices procured emergency food for a limited number of new arrivals as well as vulnerable groups. In addition, the Japan Emergency NGOs (JEN) provided cooked meals for predominantly Muslim refugees accommodated in a reception centre in Ivanic-Grad.

Logistics/Transport. The delivery of relief supplies into the region of Eastern Slavonia was undertaken by a British trucking team, funded by ODA. The ODA team transported WFP food from Osijek to the warehouses in Vukovar and Beli Manastir in the region of Eastern Slavonia. UNHCR supplies were transported from the central warehouse in Zagreb to the two warehouses in Eastern Slavonia. The Croatian Red Cross (CRC) and the local Red Cross in Eastern Slavonia continued secondary distribution of food and non-food items with UNHCR support. Commercial trucks to transport relief supplies were also engaged

for delivery of supplies to some destinations, i.e. Kuplensko, Gasinci, Obonjan. The space requirement of the central warehouse in Zagreb gradually decreased as this warehouse continued to accommodate relevant supplies procured by UNHCR only. All WFP food items were transported to Osijek for immediate transfer to destinations in Eastern Slavonia.

The Croatian Red Cross was involved in organising the transport of relief items to the emergency camp in Pustara during January - February 1996. This temporary camp in Western Slavonia closed in February 1996.

Refugee Movements. Commercial transport and trucking arrangement were made for the relocation of refugees from Kuplensko to other locations and transport of refugees in Croatia on a case-by-case basis. A bus shuttle service was organised for voluntary repatriation to the region of Bihac in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The shuttle services were also extended to relocate refugees from Kuplensko to Gasinci and Obonjan.

Domestic Needs. Under the implementation agreement, the Office of Displaced Persons and Refugees (ODPR) provided limited financial assistance in a form of cash grants to refugees in private accommodation to meet the needs of destitute individual families. As a part of the winterization programme, heating fuel was provided to hospitals and schools in Eastern Slavonia. Heating fuel and household goods were also provided to Gasinci and Kuplensko camps, as well as to vulnerable groups and new arrivals. Some domestic items such as mattresses, stoves, and kitchen sets were procured locally for distribution.

Health. UNHCR implemented directly an Emergency Health Project for refugees suffering from chronic diseases and in need of treatment to complement the existing government-funded primary emergency health care. The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) provided basic health care services to some 3,000 refugees in Gasinci camp and operated the Geriatric Centre in the camp which accommodated up to 100 severely impaired persons. Related health care services were provided by the American Refugee Committee (ARC) to beneficiaries residing in the region of Split, Trogir and Sibenik as well as Obonjan island. Some 5,000 patients benefited from the health service operated by ODPR in the region of Pula and some medical specialists were provided to care for cases living in several collective centres such as Karlo Rojc Collective Centre and Kamenjak Collective Centre. Faust Vrancic, an indigenous implementing partner undertook the provision of community health services to 254 elderly IDPs in Zadar area. Two pharmacies in Eastern Slavonia were also run by the JEN and specialised medicine was also provided.

Shelter/Water Sanitation. The total quantity of 4,080 rolls of transparent plastic sheeting (equivalent of 122,400 square metres) were internationally procured by UNHCR and delivered for storage in the central warehouse in Zagreb for subsequent distribution to refugees in Croatia and Eastern Slavonia. Under an implementing agreement with UNHCR, the International Red Cross upgraded collective centres and carried out minor repairs at 34 project sites in Gasinci, Split, Zagreb and Slavonski Brod areas. The largest project was land preparation for installation of 110 containers in Gasinci. This project included the rehabilitation of houses and community infrastructure. Under this sector, funds were also provided to cover hotel costs for temporary accommodation of refugees in emergency transit situation. In the village of Rakije, on the outskirts of Zagreb, resettlement and protection cases were accommodated in a pre-fabricated shelter facility.

Community Services. The social services for most vulnerable refugees and IDPs were provided by UNHCR through international and local implementing partners. The beneficiaries of the UNHCR projects covering community services are as follows:

Children: The Croatian Red Cross implemented a project to provide recreational and educational activities for refugee children living in private accommodation. Faust Vrancic implemented a project to assist 40 disabled children and unaccompanied minors, providing medical and psychological care at a rehabilitation facility on the island of Prvic Luka on the Dalmatian coast. Suncokret, Croatian Psychiatrists Association and Merhamet provided playroom activities, creative art workshops, paediatric nurses, kindergartens, etc. Unaccompanied Children in Exile (UCE) provided a monthly payment of US$ 90 per child to 16 foster families accommodating 25 unaccompanied minors. Relevant supports, i.e. honoraria, guidance and psycho-social assistance, seminars, and group meeting, were provided to help the foster families.

Women: Three UNHCR implementing partners, the Croatian Red Cross, Suncokret and Merhamet implemented special services projects for women, i.e. social programmes, income generation and recreation. Some basic hygienic items were also provided.

Elderly and Disabled: The Croatian Red Cross, Merhamet and UNHCR provided a number of services to support the elderly refugees and IDPs, including counselling, health care, recreation, home visits and psychological support. Merhamet addressed various everyday problems encountered by 135 disabled refugees in Zagreb's specialized institutions and private accommodation. Some special costs for hearing aids, orthopaedic devices, etc. were met.

Mental health services: The International Rescue Committee (IRC) implemented the community based mental health programmes in Split, Osijek and Slavonski Brod. Mental health workers and volunteers organised individual counselling, children's' workshops, the elderly visit project and the versatile project. The Croatian Psychiatrists Association addressed mental health problems of approximately 8,500 refugees in Zagreb, Dalmatia and Slavonia regions.

Community Development Services: Suncokret was responsible for organising various camp activities through local social workers and volunteers in Karlo Rojc, Pula and the Varazdin refugee centres. ARC organised similar activities for refugees in Split, Trogir and Sibenik regions as well as on the Obonjan Island.

Social Services (Counselling): IRC established an Information Centre in Split to provide relevant information for refugees concerning their access to medical and specialised social services. Approximately 1,500 persons benefited from seminars organised by Stvarnost on daily problems faced by the refugees by Stvarnost. JEN organised a home visit and counselling programme in Slavonski Brod. ODPR in Pula implemented a programme of psycho-social support in the Istrian municipalities of Pula and Buje where 1,206 refugee and displaced families in private accommodations and 241 families in collective centres were visited. It was reported that 2,200 visits were carried out in six months.

Education. In March 1996, the Ministries of Education of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia signed an agreement on the enrolment of all refugee children within the school system in Croatia. Refugee children will now be able to attend regular Croatian schools. The existing arrangement of extraterritorial schools supported by UNHCR will cease at the end of this year. Primary education for those refugee children who were unable to enrol in regular Croatian schools in 1996 was provided through extraterritorial schools. IRC organised these special schools on the Dalmatian cost. 450 pupils were accommodated in educational centres in Split and Makarska. UNHCR partially funded a project of the Save the Children-US of pre-school programme activities on the Dalmatian Coast. 2,679 children were assisted in 37 sites to improve their social and psychological well-being. UNHCR locally procured 50,000 basic school kits for distribution to refugees children for the new school year.

Agriculture. Family parcels of spring vegetable seeds (spinach, lettuce, onion, cabbage, carrots, etc.) were procured locally and distributed to 39,000 families in Croatia including Eastern Slavonia. Some agricultural equipment were also procured and distributed.

Protection. UNHCR engaged lawyers to represent refugees in legal proceedings. Publications of new state legislature or legal books were procured and distributed to refugees.

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

Overview

Following a census financed by UNHCR and carried out in the second quarter of 1996, the number of refugees in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are registered at 566,000, while the number of persons receiving direct regular assistance increased from 330,000 to 400,000 refugees. These figures were agreed upon by UNHCR, WFP, ECHO, and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

The increase in beneficiary numbers is a result of several factors including the military aged men joining their families and registration of military age men who no longer fear conscription or mobilisation; the lack of income producing opportunities for refugees, the continued rise in prices for basic food, domestic, and pharmaceutical items, and the lack of refugee family resources to cope.

The Programme for 1996 placed emphasis on support to:

* the collective centre system (additional 640 added to those already in place);
* refugees living in private accommodations;
* increasing the capacity of governmental institutions and local organisations to absorb fully the refugee population into existing health, education, housing, and social service systems;
* durable solutions for refugees, either through repatriation or local integration.

The imposition by the Government of Serbia in December 1995 of a 33 percent tax on services and goods procured locally by UNHCR and its Operational Partners, resulted in UNHCR stopping all programmes in shelter, both basic maintenance of collective centres, and local integration programmes, small income-generation activities, as well as the local procurement of fresh food and domestic items. With the signing of the Accord de Siege on 2 July 1996, UNHCR was formally exempt from taxes and programmes resumed.

At the beginning of 1996, the Yugoslav authorities placed a high priority on plans for the local integration of nearly 30,000 refugees. Furthermore, estimates of the number of refugees who could return to their place of origin in 1996 were between 40,000 - 80,000 people. These plans have not been realised due to the uncertainty of the elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina in September, the fluid security situation and lack of accommodations in several areas of origin, the federal elections in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia planned for November, as well as the delay until 1997 in enacting the citizen laws. To date, only 600 refugees have returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina and 117 to Croatia. No refugees have locally integrated with UNHCR assistance.

Coordination

UNHCR continued bi-weekly coordination meetings of all agencies, both international and national, working in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. These meetings allowed UNHCR to properly plan assistance programmes as well as prepare contingency plans for the sudden exodus of refugees from Sarajevo and former Sector East. Additionally, UNHCR chairs a monthly Social Service Task force meeting. UNHCR participates in bi-weekly health coordination meetings chaired by WHO and monthly food assistance meetings chaired by WFP.

Project Implementation

Shelter and local Integration. Approximately 600 collective centres received minor repairs in late 1995. In the first seven months of 1996 Swiss Disaster Relief (SDR) identified over 250 collective centres which needed minor renovations for heating systems, sanitation facilities, and roofs. However, work was not begun by SDR until tax exempt status was given on 02 July. The Republic of Montenegro does not impose taxes on UNHCR and 27 collective centres were renovated. The winter fuel programme was implemented in both Serbia and Montenegro.

As mentioned above, due to the delay to enact citizenship laws to 1997 and the imposition of taxes on UNHCR during the first 6 months of 1996, UNHCR had limited participation in local integration schemes, particularly where activities involved local procurement of shelter materials.

In March of this year a sub-agreement was signed with the Yugoslav Red Cross to implement a programme of financial support to vulnerable refugees living in private accommodation. A media campaign and press conference were held to present the medical and social criteria to the future beneficiaries. Refugees by category of vulnerability and by municipality were registered by the Yugoslav Red Cross. Approximately 65,000 refugees received 150 New Yugoslav Dinars (US$ 30) through the postal service. This assistance provided needed financial support to cover basic living costs in their homes.

UNHCR continued to provide partial payment of the running costs for the Commissioner for Refugees of Serbia and Montenegro for the nearly 60,000 refugees living in collective centres.

Food. WFP provided approximately 50 percent of the wheat flour needed for 310,000 beneficiaries. There was a critical lack of wheat flour during the first seven months of 1996. ECHO provided oil, canned proteins, salt and sugar. UNHCR, through its implementing partner, Care International, provided fresh vegetables, fruit and eggs to the approximately 66,000 refugees living in 800 collective centres and specialized health institutions. The programme was suspended in Serbia during June and July 1996 due to the imposition of taxes, but resumed in August 1996.

Logistics and Support to Returnee Movements. UNHCR in Belgrade directly arranged for transport and food for the 600 refugees returning to Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia during the period.

Domestic Items. During the first seven months of 1996, UNHCR purchased only emergency supplies for approximately 10,000 refugees. These supplies included blankets, mattresses, and 500 heating stoves.

Health and Nutrition. For the past three years UNHCR has provided basic drugs to refugees who have no access to the state run pharmacy programmes. This programme through the Yugoslav Red Cross phased out in May 1996 on the recommendation of WHO, UNICEF and the IFRC. All international health

organisations report that basic drugs are now available, although expensive. Plans for the second half of the year are to work closely with the Ministry of Health to allow refugees greater access to the health care system. Approximately 20,000 refugees benefitted from this assistance.

Approximately 8,000 refugees have come forward to UNHCR seeking assistance for life saving specialised drugs or needing specialised medical equipment - items that are not available through the national health care system. Through the IRC, UNHCR has provided funds to purchase drugs for kidney patients, hemophiliacs, aids victims, and patients suffering form chronic and serious diseases. UNHCR is working closely with WHO and the Ministry of Health to strengthen their medical programmes for severely ill and to include refugees in the system. It should be noted that after four years of UN sanctions the health care system is fragile and lacks all but basic services.

UNHCR assists the Commissioner for Refugees for Serbia and Montenegro in payments to specialised health institutions housing the chronically ill, the severely disabled and the elderly numbering some 6,000 refugees. Based on a the official price list for care in institutions, UNHCR pays approximately US$ 5-6 per day for care of refugees in specialised health institutions.

Education. UNHCR purchased basic school supplies (notebooks, pens, pencils) for 60,000 refugee children. Approximately 40,000 children are from the Krajina. Distribution lists were prepared in coordination with UNICEF and the Ministry of Education.

Community Services. For the past four years OCM Belgrade has implemented social service programmes. Approximately 200,000 refugees participate in various counselling programmes for the severely traumatised, in play therapy programmes for women and their children and skills training programmes to prepare refugees for their futures. Social programmes are developed with refugees and are gradually being implemented by local organisations. Currently seven local NGOs work throughout the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

In all activities organised by the UNHCR and our Operational Partners women and children represent approximately 78 percent of the beneficiaries.

Income Generation. Through the DRC, IRC, JEN, OXFAM, Italian Consortium Solidarity, and HI Neighbour (a local NGO) small income generation activities have been developed. These projects give 50,000 refugees an opportunity to develop skills in computer programmes, language skills, to begin small gardens and raise animals for food. Other activities include carpentry training, auto mechanics training and the production of winter sweaters. These activities enable refugees to improve the daily quality of their lives and earn a modest income to buy basic necessities.

UNHCR plans to assist refugees (as a part of local integration support) with the purchase of agricultural equipment, on-the-job training with local industries, educational grants to improve skills and the start up of small businesses were not implemented due to the uncertainties of elections both in Bosnia Herzegovina and the Federal elections in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and the delayed enactment of the citizenship laws to 1997.

Protection

The Census of refugees residing in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as a result of the war was completed in June 1996 by the Commissioners for Refugees of Serbia and Montenegro and UNHCR. Approximately 566,000 refugees registered and provided information on place of origin, family structure, future plans,

education and skills, single women heads of households, disabilities of family members, and current location. The final report will be available in mid-September 1996 and should provide UNHCR and the Yugoslav authorities with an accurate profile and the future plans of the refugee population residing in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Overview

The first seven months of 1996 have proved to be relatively stable in the Republic, punctuated by the mutual recognition between the Republic and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and improved relations with Greece. The UNPREDEP mandate was extended until November 1996. However inter-ethnic tensions continue and the state of the economy continues to be fragile.

Of the 6,300 refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina hosted at the beginning of the year, more than 600 have departed through organised repatriation on eight charter flights arranged by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. At present there remain some 300 persons who have expressed their willingness to repatriate voluntarily, of whom more than 200 are currently awaiting clearance from Sarajevo

In the period covered by this report, UNHCR has provided assistance both to 1,200 refugees hosted in the 4 collective centres in the Skopje area and to 4,000 living in private accommodation.

Project Implementation

Food and Shelter. While the WFP has continued to supply a basic food ration, UNHCR purchased a limited quantity of complementary fresh food, such as vegetables and meat for refugees in collective centres only. UNHCR has covered the running costs of the collective centres, including minor repairs and wood for heating has been provided. A modest cash grant has been paid directly to families hosting refugees in the reporting period.

Logistics. UNHCR is responsible for the secondary distribution of food and domestic items to the beneficiaries. Through the implementing partner CRS, 374.61 MTs of food items and 32.47 MTs of non-food items (including hygienic items) have been stored, transported to the municipalities on a monthly basis and distributed to the beneficiaries by the Macedonian Red Cross (MRC) under the auspices of CRS.

Health. UNHCR will reimburse the Ministry of Health at the end of the year for the health services provided to refugees living in the various municipalities. The Catholic Relief Services, under contract with UNHCR, has provided a health programme in the collective centres operating primary health clinics and providing medical supplies.

Education. UNHCR has provided support to 180 refugee children enrolled in local primary and secondary schools, reimbursing expenditure to the Ministry of Education to cover salaries for 6 extra teachers, lunch fees for the pupils and their transport to the schools.

Protection

UNHCR has continued to carry out its traditional mandate through legal representation of individual cases, advocacy and promotion of refugee law, particularly pertaining to repatriation.

SLOVENIA

Overview

The Peace Agreement created the necessary preconditions for the possible return of temporary refugees in Slovenia. Returns started in the early months of 1996 and picked up in the spring, with spontaneous individual returns, financially assisted by UNHCR, and organised returns, assisted in cooperation with the Slovene Government. However, the prevailing uncertainty regarding the duration of peace and respect of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the fact that more than half of all refugees originate from territory where they would be minorities in majority areas, is compromising the extent of the voluntary return.

Furthermore, the draft legislation on temporary asylum has not passed as expected and could be delayed until after September 1996. Two of the most important provisions of the law are the recognition of the right of refugees to work and the reservation by the Government to declare a country of origin as safe for the return of refugees hosted in Slovenia.

The beginning of repatriation has contributed to the focus of the assistance programmes on durable solutions, shaping UNHCR's policy objectives in 1996 as follows:

* Facilitate the voluntary repatriation process which started in the beginning of 1996.
* Increase the self-sufficiency of as large a number of refugees as possible.
* Restructure "blanket-coverage" to targeted forms of assistance, addressing specific needs of clearly defined vulnerable groups, among those who will stay in the foreseeable future.
* Support the institution-building on legal and operational matters taking place in the Government and the NGOs of the country.

The beneficiary population has decreased from an estimated 19,000 at the start of the year to some 15,000 on 30 June. This number includes 12,172 registered refugees as well as an estimated just under 3,000 persons who did not come forward to extend their status on 30 June, out of fear of being forcibly sent back to Bosnia and Herzegovina when their status would expire at the end of the summer. Most of them are believed to be Muslims from Republika Srpska.

A monthly average of 5,800 refugees during the first half of the year stayed in collective centres, while others lived mostly in urban centres, either with host families or alone. Host families are typically semi-skilled migrant workers from Bosnia and Herzegovina in the lower end of the socio-economic scale and are usually friends or relatives of the refugees they host.

The breakdown of the registered refugees by nationality on 30 June are as follows: 75 percent Bosnian Muslims, 14 percent Bosnian Croats, just under three percent are Bosnian Serbs and 8 percent are of undeclared nationality. Most are of rural background; the majority originate from Serb-held territories of Bosnia and Herzegovina. They are also largely dependent, physically or financially. There are over 2,000 elderly persons, about eight percent of the total population have physical disabilities or chronic illnesses and there are twice as many adult women than men, many of whom are very poorly educated and are single heads of families. Almost 30 percent of the total adult population have not finished primary school, while 70 percent have not finished secondary school.

Project Implementation

The Government of Slovenia has assumed a major responsibility for the care and maintenance of refugees, in particular providing housing, food and other services to refugees in the refugee centres and general health care. The activities of local and a few international NGOs have supplemented those of the Government and of UNHCR.

Transport of Returnees. Up to the end of July UNHCR assisted 652 refugees to repatriate. The refugees received transport tickets and an allowance for luggage for individual returns or arrangements were made for the rental of buses from Ljubljana to several destinations in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Shelter and Domestic Items. Activities under this sector were delayed pending the finalisation of the government plan concerning the number of centres to be maintained in Slovenia. At present there are some 20 centres which will be maintained in the second half of 1996 under contract with the Office for Immigration and Refugees. A limited number of domestic items will be purchased by UNHCR for these centres.

Community Services. Through the Slovene Foundation, UNHCR implemented an outreach community services project and individual and group counselling on a wide range of topics benefitting more than 1,600 persons. Specific projects were developed for children, the elderly and the disabled, and a training course was developed with the Slovene Foundation on psycho-social services. UNHCR and the Slovene Foundation created a focal point for the collation and dissemination of information to refugees on a wide range of issues but with emphasis on repatriation.

Education. Various activities were undertaken to promote the integration of the children and adolescents. These included the costs of preschool care, school meals, books and other supplies, tutorials, transportation and vocational training for some 105 refugee adolescents.

Protection

UNHCR pursued the promotion of refugee law and arranged for the legal representation of refugees, and reproduced the UNHCR Repatriation Information Reports in the Slovene language.

Regional Programme Delivery and Administrative Support

During the reporting period a total of 597 UNHCR staff covered the protection, repatriation and assistance programmes in the five republics. Serving 35 locations in the region 156 international professional staff and 351 national officers/general staff/field service staff supported the UNHCR operation. With support from the donor community, 30 secondees are currently serving in the region. 14 UNV specialists served as protection, field, logistic and community services officers and radio operators in UNHCR offices in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

General Food Aid Assistance.

WFP, through UNHCR and its implementing partners, has supplied food aid for approximately 1.9 million people throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. Food aid requirements were estimated at 22,957 MTs monthly. Food aid donations from 1 January to 31 July 1996 enabled WFP to deliver 117,843 MTs, which represents 73 percent of the target.

Two complementary surveys were carried out in the first part of 1996 to assess the present food security and future food aid needs of the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina. WFP and UNHCR co-funded the Community Information and Epidemiological Technology (CIET) to report on the overall food security in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This was followed up by a joint WFP/UNHCR/FAO Food Aid Needs Assessment Mission in April. The main conclusions and recommendations of this joint mission were as follows:

* Political instability and slow economic reconstruction will mean that national and household levels of food security will not improve in the near future. International food relief assistance will remain necessary to maintain social stability and support economic recovery.

* The market cost for a food basket covering minimum nutritional needs exceeds the income of the majority of families.

* Despite improving agricultural production, Bosnia will continue to face a substantial food deficit. In addition, strong regional differences exist and trade barriers within the country hinder marketing of surpluses.

* Future food assistance must focus on meeting the needs of the most vulnerable and maximum efforts have to be deployed to improve targeting to these groups.

* First Priority Group - The most vulnerable are in danger of becoming further marginalised, at a time when economic rehabilitation is gaining momentum and, simultaneously, coping capabilities as well as community support systems are fading. The Mission estimates that 20 percent of the population (approximately 600,000 persons) fall into the First Priority Group. They should continue to be directly targeted and receive 70 percent of their calorie needs through food assistance.

* Second Priority Group - Those less vulnerable but still "at risk". Direct food distribution to this group should be gradually substituted by indirect targeting, such as support to specific schemes for rehabilitation and the social sector. This could include the use of closed-circuit monetisation.

* The involvement of "legitimate representatives" of communities - with a strong involvement of women - in targeting and food distribution must be promoted. The role of NGOs in this process is crucial.

Using the Mission report findings as a basis, WFP is formulating new strategies to meet the changing needs in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Progressively, WFP will target its programmes to ensure that the most vulnerable receive their full entitlement of food aid whilst identifying schemes to enable the less vulnerable to support themselves. Looking ahead, as the economic situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina improves and

increasingly, beneficiaries are better targeted, there will be a gradual phase down of beneficiary numbers and food aid needs through 1997.

Returnees

The food aid assistance, which was proposed for returning refugees and displaced people, is currently being reviewed in terms of need and vulnerability. Practically it has proved difficult to keep track of the movements of these returnees, most of whom are returning spontaneously and their economic conditions vary substantially. It is expected that those returning to their homes and in need of food aid assistance will make themselves known to local authorities and will be supplied with food aid according to their eligibility.

Bosnian Logistics Unit

The Bosnian Logistics Unit (BLU) was set up in 1996 to achieve the following objectives: To assume logistic responsibilities for food aid management within Bosnia and Herzegovina and to support economic rehabilitation activities.

During the period January to July the BLU assumed responsibility for transportation of WFP food aid both to and within Bosnia and Herzegovina. There are now WFP logistics staff coordinating food aid movements in the port of Ploce, in Mostar, Zenica, Tuzla, Banja Luka, and Bihac with the BLU headquarters in Sarajevo. The first objective of the BLU was to phase out the use of the UNHCR managed fleet of international trucks and drivers. Since May 1996, all WFP food aid has been transported using commercial trucking companies, many of them from Bosnia and Herzegovina, thus supporting the indigenous commercial transport industry and providing substantial savings to donors.

WFP has also provided support for the milling industry of Bosnia and Herzegovina. During the period January to July 1996, 31,700 MTs of wheat grain was supplied to mills in Sarajevo, Tuzla, Bugojno, Mostar and Bihac. Eighty-five percent of this grain was processed into wheat flour for WFP food aid, the remaining 15 percent was retained by the mills to cover processing and maintenance costs. With this grain WFP has been able to revitalise the milling industry in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The programme is continuing and a further 37,000 MTs of wheat grain was supplied to the mills in August.

A donation from the Italian Government will also make it possible to carry out rehabilitation and repair work to the structure and equipment of the flour mill in Bihac later this year. BLU is looking at similar projects to support this vital food processing industry.

CROATIA

WFP continued (through UNHCR) to supply food aid to 30,000 IDPS in Eastern Slavonia. This food was distributed to up to 42,000 beneficiaries. From 1 January to 31 July, donors made it possible to supply 2,513 MTs, representing 78,8 percent of needs (according to the 1996 appeal).

ECHO continued to supply food to the refugees and displaced in other areas of Croatia.

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

WFP and ECHO supply the full basket of commodities to refugees in Serbia and Montenegro. WFP supplies flour and pulses while ECHO supplies other commodities. From 1 January to 31 July, WFP was able to supply 14,338 MTs of wheat flour and pulses to 310,300 refugees in Serbia and Montenegro, representing approximately 55 percent of food aid needs.

Following the lifting of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, WFP has increasingly been using the port of Bar in Montenegro as the point of entry for food aid to both Republika Srpska and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. This has brought valuable revenue and employment to the town. The food is then transported on to the Extended Delivery Points (EDPs) using local transporters, thus providing support for this industry as well.

In 1996, WFP has also been able to purchase wheat flour locally. Using donations from the EC, WFP has made two separate purchase of over 10,000 MTs with a third purchase of over 4,000 MTs to come in November.

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

WFP supplies the full basket of commodities to 5,500 refugees in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. From 1 January to 31 July WFP was able to deliver 477 MTs of food aid representing 93.5 percent of needs.

Appeal Update and Report. This table shows Food Aid Needs as per the Appeal document for the first seven months of 1996 and WFP Food Aid Deliveries for the same period.

TARGETS AND DELIVERIES OF FOOD AID TO FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

1 January to 31 July 1996

Commodity	Croatia excluding Eastern Slavonia		Bosnia and Herzegovina		Serbia		Montenegro		Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		Eastern Slavonia		TOTAL	
	Food Aid Needs	Food Aid Delivered	Food Aid Needs	Food Aid Delivered	Food Aid Needs	Food Aid Delivered	Food Aid Needs	Food Aid Delivered	Food Aid Needs	Food Aid Delivered	Food Aid Needs	Food Aid Delivered	Food Aid Needs	Food Aid Delivered
Wheat Flour	32,452	18,419	121,923	93,521	21,751	12,574	2,098	509	423	390	2,562	2,076	**181,209**	**127,489**
Vegetable Oil	2,028	1,401	7,620	4,987	1,359	2,052	131	226	26	31	160	119	**11,324**	**8,816**
Pulses	3,245	121	12,192	9,179	2,175	1,115	210	140	42	42	256	154	**18,120**	**10,751**
Canned F/M/C	2,433	1,179	7,901	5,303	1,268	2,014	49	374	9	9	85	61	**11,745**	**8,940**
Sugar	1,216	1,250	3,950	2,486	634	1,050	24	176	5	5	42	38	**5,871**	**5,005**
Salt	405	221	1,524	915	271	69	26	2	5	0	32	37	**2,263**	**1,244**
DWM	374	690	3,203	1,192	573	366	27	6			30	16	**4,207**	**2,270**
HPB	279	63	2,390	260	428	56	20	6			22	12	**3,139**	**397**
TOTAL	**42,432**	**23,344**	**160,703**	**117,843**	**28,459**	**19,296**	**2,585**	**1,439**	**510**	**477**	**3,189**	**2,513**	**237,878**	**164,912**

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

UNICEF assists governments in strengthening its capacity for delivery of services to vulnerable groups of children and women, particularly in war affected areas. UNICEF focuses on capacity building to help professional networks of service providers respond to the problems and needs of children and families who are just coming out of war situation and/or have started to recover and rebuild their lives. UNICEF programmes also provide support to advocacy for medium and long-term policies that help governments establish sustainable programmes and services for children. UNICEF cooperates closely with other organisations and institutional partners such as WHO on health reform and primary health care, World Bank on education reform, International Medical Corps for accelerating immunisation services in former frontline areas, and with UNESCO, UNHCR and IFOR on mine awareness educational package.

As part of UNICEF's preparedness activities for potential crisis situations, contingency plans have been prepared for each country including emergency stockpiles of essential health, medical and sanitation supplies. Local authorities are also being trained in emergency preparedness.

During 1995 and 1995, in areas where peace initiatives have taken shape, UNICEF programmes has adjusted to the changing situation. UNICEF assistance shifted from provision of emergency supplies for health, education and social welfare services to increasing number of training seminars for professionals, volunteers and implementors; assessments and surveys to update analysis of the problems and needs of children, and to improve local management of programmes and services. Pilot projects and trial interventions such as primary health care and inter-active learning in schools that were tested during the last two years are being expanded to other areas.

UNICEF assistance is primarily channeled through the government at the national or sub-national level. In programme areas wherein the government structures and capacities have not yet been restored UNICEF works with implementing institutions like universities, research institutes, non-governmental organisations and international institutions.

For the remainder of the implementation of this Inter-Agency Appeal, UNICEF will continue to focus its assistance in health, primary education, and social services to vulnerable groups of children and women in priority areas like former frontlines, enclaves, and besieged communities. UNICEF will work closely with local authorities in these priority areas.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, UNICEF deployed a number of activities relating to health, nutrition, water and sanitation, education, children in especially difficult circumstances (CEDC) and advocacy/social mobilisation.

Basic Health Services and Immunisation

UNICEF activities focused on strengthening basic health services through the distribution of vital immunisation supplies (cold chain equipment, vaccines and immunisation-related materials, as well as vehicles) in all eight cantons (Federation) and seven regions (Republic), including a cold room for the federation located in Zenica; the provision of data-processing equipment and related training to re-tool the health information system and a range of Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI)-related training activities. With UNICEF assistance, major new policies were set in place for the rationalization of the immunisation calendar and reduction of vaccine wastage. Primary health care activities focused on the Expansion of Primary Health care project. In April 1996, the first five out of eleven ambulantas as targeted in the Sarajevo PHC were inaugurated in the Sarajevo suburb of Breka, covering a population of 40,000.

Committees were set up in Sarajevo to oversee implementation, coordination and management of the project. Other health-related activities included the distribution of basic paediatric drugs and supplies (Visoko and Croat municipalities); hygienic parcels and primary health care equipment (Gorazde) and a complete gynecological kit (Sarajevo Hospital), as well as health education.

Nutrition

In the area of nutrition, activities focused on promotion of breast-feeding and the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) through training for health professionals and financial contribution to the Federal Ministry of Health. Water and sanitation-related activities contributed to increasing the supply and quality of potable water (Sarajevo area, Gorazde, Mostar, Tuzla and the Bihac area).

Education

As part of activities in the education sector, UNICEF rehabilitated pre-school facilities (one kindergarten in Lukovac and playroom in Gracanica) and provided teacher training. UNICEF funded a Teacher Resource Centre in Zenica to provide training to primary and secondary school teachers, distributed school supplies in Bihac and Jajce, and also provided cash assistance to heat the "13 September" primary school in Jajce and rebuild two classrooms there. Strategic educational planning seminars for policy-makers and administrators were organized on primary schooling throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. All uncertified teachers in Gorazde, which has a critical shortage of skilled and certified teachers, were trained. Cooperation with the Pedagogical Academy in Sarajevo focused on the creation of facilities for teacher training. Non-formal education activities centred on mine awareness for children through the production of materials and training. A pilot children's radio programme (Radio "Kameleon") was also launched in Tuzla. UNICEF also supported the printing and distribution of publications targeting educators, health workers, social workers policy makers and families in Sarajevo, Mostar, Zenica, Tuzla, Bihac and Gorazde (Family and Child and Vesela Sveska).

Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances

The psycho-social project addressed the needs of children in especially difficult circumstances by providing training to primary school teachers and psychologists to deal with trauma. UNICEF also sponsored training for the registration and care of unaccompanied minors (Tuzla, Zenica, Sarajevo, Gorazde, Mostar and Bihac) and the establishment of databases on unaccompanied children (2,500 registered by June). Similar training programmes were designed in Republic Srpska. UNICEF's winterization programme also continued in early 1996, as did deliveries of emergency supplies. The Convention on the Rights of the Child was the principal focus of advocacy and social mobilization activities.

CROATIA

Basic Health Services and Immunisation

To improve coverage of the needs of 350,000 pre-school children, 400,000 primary school children, 100,000 parent and local volunteers, 70,000 pregnant women and 630 medical and para-medical staff, UNICEF and its government focal points joined efforts to strengthen basic health services. Activities included the design of a comprehensive programme to improve the control and prevent acute respiratory infections and diarrhoeal diseases (ARI-CDD); the distribution of essential drug kits benefiting 54,000 children for a period of 3 months; the review of immunisation policy in close collaboration with the National Institute of Public Health, as well as monitoring related to the Poliomyelitis Eradication Strategy;

and dissemination and promotion of the latest changes in immunisation practice throughout the country. UNICEF also promoted primary health care education in 21 schools (including 10 in war-affected areas) and sponsored lectures and group counseling on sexually transmitted diseases, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and drug abuse to 4,500 adolescents. UNICEF provided funds and technical assistance to Government counterparts to carry out the National Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) covering 15,000 households.

Nutrition

In the area of nutrition, the primary aim of activities was to strengthen health networks and facilities in the prevention and control of micronutrient deficiencies, as well as to promote breast-feeding for a target population of 50,000 newborns and their mothers, 70,000 pregnant women, 200,000 pre-school and primary school children (of whom 20,000 are accommodated in collective centers for refugees/displaced persons). The BFHI assistance and training support were provided to 50 medical and paramedical staff and 22 maternity wards. Anthropometric measurements were undertaken for 20,000 pre-school children Croatia wide to assess nutritional status.

Education

Through in-service training of head teachers, classroom teachers and policy dialogues with educational policy makers and planners, UNICEF supported capacity-building relating to pre-school and primary school education. UNICEF assistance to education centred upon 200,000 pre-school/primary school children and 750 teachers in war-affected areas of Croatia like the former front-line cities, reintegrated areas of former United Nations Sectors (West, North and South), area with concentrations of refugees and displaced persons and the Croatian Danubian area (Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium). In addition, 7,000 pupils of Croatian Danubian Area were provided with the basic educational supplies.

Within Mine Awareness education programme implemented jointly with the Ministry of Education and Sports, mine awareness education kits, containing various teaching material designed by country's best experts, have been distributed to all school and pre-school institutions in Croatia. More than one million children and 800.000 parents received the mine awareness leaflets, distributed also through the primary health care network. Nationwide mobilization was supported by the media campaign in the national and local radio and TV, broadcasting spots on dangers of unexploded devices. Within strong evaluation component of the programme, children's knowledge, attitudes and behavior are screened.

Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances

To address the psycho-social rehabilitation of war-affected children, UNICEF actively supported capacity-building for teachers and other care-providers at the community level and spurred efforts to integrate elements of psycho-social intervention into teachers education and regular school activities. Psycho-social services included counseling to children and families displaced from the Croatian Danubian region suffering from severe stress symptoms as well as training to teachers in front-line cities in art therapy techniques. A disaster-preparedness plan was prepared, covering 24,000 displaced, refugee and returnee children. Finally, prevention of family abuse was the main focus of awareness-raising activities.

UNICEF has also supported capacity building in trauma intervention. A special CEDC kit for care-providers has been designed and distributed through Government network. Training of trainers who offer counseling and train non-professional has been supported. Approximately 100,000 school children and 50,000 pre-school children have benefitted from various capacity building activities.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

Basic Health Services and Immunisation

In the area of health, UNICEF has strengthened government capacities to upgrade the existing primary health care system by providing basic supplies and logistics and advising on rationalizing national policies on Mother and Child Health Care, through the promotion of the Essential Drugs Programme and Correct Case Management of Acute Respiratory Infections and Diarrhoeal Diseases. Within the Extended Programme of Immunisation (EPI), UNICEF gave priority on the catch-up immunisation of refugee children and the equipping of the Institute of Public Health with the EPI Information Disease Surveillance System. To improve immunisation coverage in the most remote areas in Kosovo and Metohija, UNICEF equipped five mobile teams with vehicles and a mobile cold chain for outreach immunisation services. UNICEF also supported the Central Medical Unit of the Institute of Public Health in Serbia in coordinating, monitoring and distributing medical supplies procured by the Government and humanitarian agencies. Health promotional material, including material on child diseases and quarterly health bulletins were developed and disseminated widely.

Nutrition

As part of BFHI efforts, baby friendly hospitals were established in Novi Sad and Belgrade. Growth monitoring kits and charts were distributed to health institutions and child development counseling services provided to monitor the growth of more than one million under-fives, and to identify cases of malnutrition.

Education

In the area of education, local seminars on the interactive learning methodology were held covering 390 school professionals; seminars and workshops for pre-school and primary school teachers, parents and policy makers were held and a training programme was designed for teachers in school with the largest number of refugees. Basic school supplies were distributed to 5,000 children in social welfare institutions.

Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances

UNICEF activities addressing the needs of children in especially difficult circumstances focused on the development of multi-disciplinary psycho-social teams composed of educational and health professionals in 22 locations in Serbia with the largest number of refugees. Training for the provision of various types of psycho-social support covered 300 primary schools and pre-school teachers throughout the country. Individual and group trauma interventions covered about 1,000 children under 15 years of age. Finally, UNICEF continued its advocacy for new policies on the protection of children, in line with Convention on the Rights of the Child, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Basic Health Services and Immunisation

In the area of health, UNICEF continued support to the EPI, in cooperation with Ministry of Health, by providing vaccines, supplies and training for cold chain management, as well as by strengthening the Ministry`s capacity to undertake periodic immunisation coverage surveys. ARI drug kits were provided. A Macedonia version of "Facts for Life" was published in March.

Nutrition

Nutrition-related activities included cooperation with the Ministry of Health on the promotion of breast feeding; organization of seminars on lactation management for health-care professionals; as well as garnering support for policies favoring breast feeding and the establishment of baby-friendly hospitals. In cooperation with the Institute for Mother and Child Health Care, UNICEF organized a workshop on the use of growth monitoring charts, accompanied by the dissemination of related training materials.

Education

UNICEF has continued to work with the Ministry of Education and the Pedagogical Institute of Macedonia in the expansion of the Inter-active Learning Project to cover more participating schools, teachers, and pupils. This project is part of the on-going education reform process of the government and will eventually be adapted into the changes of the teaching curriculum and the in-service training of teachers.

Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances

As in previous years, UNICEF continued support to the education of refugee children and provided necessary school materials. UNICEF also continued advocacy and facilitation of inter-agency consultation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy to identify alternatives to the institutionalized care of children with special needs. UNICEF also collaborated with the East European Partnership, an international NGO, in identifying community-based approaches to help children with disabilities.

Technical assistance to child-care professionals providing psycho-social support services for refugee children and their families was also provided. Finally, UNICEF has supported emergency preparedness through the stockpiling of emergency-related items, training and the dissemination of health awareness-raising publications.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

In the field of education, UNESCO finalised, published and widely distributed the *Review of the Education System in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, prepared earlier this year within the framework of a joint UNESCO/UNDP project. The review gives not only a description of the main problems and challenges for the educational sector of the Federation, but also contains 12 priority project profiles. The document will serve as a basis for a comprehensive approach to the international community for assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the education system. It should also serve as an important instrument for guiding donors for investments in priority assistance projects in the sector. As the review reported in the document only covers the Federation, UNESCO is planning to send a mission to prepare a similar document for the Republika Srpska.

Several projects were put forward with financing of US$ 1 million received from the German National Commission for UNESCO. The majority of these funds (US$ 600,000) will be used for repairs and refurbishing of schools. A project (US$ 200,000) has been established with the Austrian NGO, HOPE 87. This new project will be the third phase of the activities undertaken by this NGO in favour of amputees and victims of the war. Two additional projects are being prepared (US$ 100,000 each) to support children with special needs and to extend the UNESCO Associate Schools Project network. A second in a series of teacher training seminars, organised jointly by the German National Commission for UNESCO and the

Bosnia and Herzegovina National Commission in cooperation the Central Pedagogical Institute was organised in Sarajevo from 18-22 August 1996.

UNESCO will use US$ 600,000 of a Saudi Arabia Government contribution of US$ 1 million for reconstruction of schools. UNESCO, jointly with UNHCR and UNICEF, has initiated a national mine-awareness campaign oriented to school children and is assessing with UNICEF requirements for development of teacher training and provision of education support in Gorazde.

As far as support to media is concerned, UNESCO has three main objectives: 1) facilitate access of the population to non-partisan information, especially during the pre-election period, 2) help the independent stations to overcome the shortage of programmes and 3) finally to develop media profesionalism. In this context, several activities have been achieved and will continue in 1997.

Access to non-partisan information

1. In order to facilitate the population's access to non-partisan information for the election, UNESCO directly supported the project of the news agency ONASA to provide specific daily information on the election. The supported project thus covered the whole pre-election period throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Programme centre activities

2. In September 1996, UNESCO launched TV Programme Bank within Bosnia and Herzegovina. "Programme bank" is a collection of high quality programmes (documentary, news, entertainment, movies) available to all television stations (the TV IN network, independent local stations and state television stations), in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It will help them to face a common problem: lack of programmes. The main feeding-source of the bank is both public and private broadcasting companies in Europe and North America, which provide a significant number of copyright-free programmes. The first phase of this project is funded by a contribution of US$ 100,000 from the Norwegian Government.

The posting of a media specialist for UNESCO, by the Finnish Government has been extremely valuable, especially in setting up this project in Sarajevo.

Development of media professionalism

3. To develop and encourage the professionalism as well as the independence of media was (and remains) UNESCO's main concern through three major actions:

Support to the independent television station NTV 99 has been continuing with funds made available by Switzerland and Austria which contribute to strenghten the professionalism of the station. As a result, equipment and one training programme were provided to the staff.

In order to make it possible for the Sarajevo-based production house (high quality productions for children, exclusively) to become self-sufficient, UNESCO provided TV Cicak with Betacam equipment, allowing it to co-produce programmes with Catalunian, French and Swedish television stations.

The independent radio stations ISV and Novi Grad also received the equipment they needed to improve their professionalism.

CROATIA

UNESCO carried out activities in Croatia with a US$ 195,000 contribution from the German Commission for UNESCO (carried over from 1995), providing rehabilitation, material and training support to several schools throughout Croatia. With another US$ 135,135 also provided by the German National Commission for UNESCO, assistance was provided to schools in Eastern Slavonia. A contribution of US$ 200,000 provided by the Government of the Netherlands was used for a project on peace education in primary schools.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

Two projects (US$ 100,000 each) concerning assistance in provision of books and teaching aids to refugee children and psycho-social rehabilitation are being executed in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and the National Institute of Education. One of them is financed by UNDP and the other with funds from German National Commission for UNESCO.

In the field of communication, support has been provided to the independent television station of Belgrade, Studio B, until it was taken over by the authorities in mid-February. Support in equipment has also been granted to Beta News Agency.

SLOVENIA

In its limited assistance to Slovenia, UNESCO organised tutoring for refugee students with carry-over funds from 1995.

REGIONAL

WTN/UNESCO television news programme exchange on satellite for "NTV 99", Studio B* and Kanal A1. The news exchange between three independent television stations within former Yugoslavia (NTV 99 in Sarajevo, Studio B* in Belgrade and Kanal A1 in Skopje) continues to run since October 1995. Created by UNESCO together with the Worldwide Television News (WTN), this exchange programme is a major step towards the development of exchange and collaboration between independent journalists in the region. The British Government contributed for US$ 35,385 in favour of this exchange. (Every Friday at 17:30, on WIN's channel by satellite Eutelsat IIF1).

Another action for the free flow of information and the promotion of dialogues between journalists and intellectuals is to take place shortly (presumably by the end of October). UNESCO indeed assists financially the project of the Non-Governmental Organisation Internews-Europe to achieve satellite video-conferences between Sarajevo and Belgrade.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

General

WHO continued to provide humanitarian assistance through its network of field offices throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina (Sarajevo, Bihac, Mostar, Tuzla and Zenica in the Federation and Banja Luka and Pale in the Republika Srpska), while addressing the need for health sector rehabilitation. The WHO in-country

team comprised 19 international staff and 60 national staff. WHO's core functions in 1996 are coordination, public health and monitoring, mental health and psycho-social rehabilitation, physical rehabilitation and health reform and reconstruction. WHO also supports UNHCR in the health aspects of repatriation, and advocates equitable health access and freedom of movement. WHO plays a key role in bringing health professionals from opposing parties together for technical planning.

Coordination

The need for health sector coordination has intensified since the Peace Agreement, especially if an efficient health sector is to be re-established. On the humanitarian assistance side, programme and assessments related to health needs of the population, medical supplies, pharmaceuticals, and other key issues are coordinated in each region through WHO Field Office Health Coordination meetings. In the Health Care Reform and Reconstruction Programme, WHO chairs the World Bank Sectoral Task Force on Health/Social.Safety Net. The WHO programme is keeping track of the activities of agencies working in this area, as well as assessments of health facilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

General Support and Issues

Public Health and Health Monitoring: Support to the Public Health Institutes (PHI) remains critical throughout the transition phase. As during the war, WHO is assisting in collecting information and advising the PHI on communicable diseases, such as the Foot and Mouth disease scare early in the summer. The PHI are principally responsible for data collection. WHO has been assisting through the provision of training, supplies, and technical support. Following the Peace Agreement, the emphasis has been upon developing an efficient and technologically current Health Information System (HIS). The HIS will be a cornerstone of the redeveloped public health and health care systems. The HIS also provides a database of health services available in municipalities, and other information relevant to returnees in the repatriation process.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Rehabilitation: The Regional Models for Mental Health are being implemented throughout the country, including the Republika Srpska. As of July 1996, models had been implemented in Sarajevo, Mostar, Split (Croatia), Montenegro (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia), Tuzla, Bihac, and Zenica. Preparations are underway for Banja Luka, W. Backa, and Eastern Slavonia (Croatia). The models provide training and support, in two one-year phases, to mental health professionals to help enable them to deal with the overwhelming psycho-social needs of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The basic elements of the Regional Models are coordination, data collection, capacity building, community-based care and support activities, such as the distribution of supplies.

Physical Rehabilitation: Similar to the mental health programme, the Rehabilitation of War Victims project stresses community-based care and provides continuous training, information and supplies to rehabilitation professionals. Models have been initiated through six of the seven WHO field offices (Sarajevo, Mostar, Zenica, Tuzla, Bihac, and Banja Luka). The models are closely coordinated with those of other agencies such as MSF and Handicap International. Likewise, they will be coordinated with the World Bank programme for rehabilitation. A fully equipped and staffed community-based rehabilitation centre was opened in East Mostar in February. This project was a joint activity between local authorities, the European Administration for Mostar (EUAM) and WHO.

Health Reform and Reconstruction Programme: Coordinated by WHO and in close collaboration with the World Bank and the EC, both the Ministry of Health of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and of the Republika Srpska have identified a largely identical process to address the problems and needs facing the health system. Some of the most important shared principles and reform and reconstruction mechanisms are:

* Universal access and coverage of health care for the entire population, financed mainly by a scheme of compulsory health insurance regulated by law;

* Extended compulsory health insurance is optional on a cantonal/regional basis and people will be given the opportunity to enter further voluntary (private) insurance schemes, once established;

* A system with a substantive emphasis on primary health care and family medicine, with a central role for the future family practitioner and his/her team;

* A central role for the ambulantas as in the system, with a less rigid structure of the Dom Zdravljas and gradual movement of its specialists to hospitals;

* Introduction of community-based physical and mental health rehabilitation centres in primary health care structures, reflecting changed health care needs due to war;

* Fewer and smaller hospitals;

* Opportunities for private ownership of (space in) primary care facilities; and

* Budgeting of hospitals and differentiated income for primary care physicians, mainly based on capitation and some selected fees per item of service.

While current and future investments and activities should bear in mind the above new principles and tools, the overall slow pace of development and implementation of reform and reconstruction programmes until now, a problem also noted in other sectors, is a matter of concern. This is, first of all, due to the persisting difficult political climate, but also to the levels and mechanisms established by the international community for project review and appraisal. Technical difficulties also have a significant influence including the fact that reliable and essential information on the current health status and health system are missing and prove difficult to obtain. Therefore, clear planning and implementation procedures, backed by an improved data-reporting and information system have the full attention of the national and international actors to ensure sound revitalisation of the health system.

Other Activities and Projects

WHO projects have included public health engineering, drug management, freedom of movement, reproductive health, health facilities repairs, the elderly project, the twinning project, the nutrition programme and the WHO Mental Retardation Services Project.

Public Health Engineering (PHE) in the WHO context addresses the engineering and scientific monitoring aspects of water supply and distribution, sewage collection and treatment, solid waste management and hospital building repairs. Among the primary activities of the WHO PHE project are water quality monitoring through the distribution and training in the use of Delagua water-testing kits; assistance in the proper monitoring and disposal of expired drugs; and monitoring the hygienic standards of collective centres. The drug management project was designed to assist local authorities and health professionals in developing an effective and rational system for the management of drug supply. EUAM funded the project through July 1996 and Pharmaciens sans Frontères (PSF) have been the implementing partners throughout. Guidelines for drug donations, classifying and sorting unused drugs, coordinating the activities of both sides of the city (including sharing drug surpluses), "computerising" the pharmacies and warehouses, and re-establishing an effective communication system have been some achievements of the project. Completion of the computerised stock management system is the next target.

Freedom of movement (FOM) and health share a uniquely symbiotic relationship. Equitable access to health services relies upon FOM. Conversely, FOM issues may perhaps most effectively be addressed through the health sector. WHO has been asked by UNHCR to facilitate the development of strategies and tools to address these issues. A joint WHO/UNHCR pamphlet was distributed to inform the public of their rights and to remind the medical community of their obligations. The Ministers of Health have been brought together on a regular basis to discuss common health issues. WHO field offices have been bringing together health professionals from each side in order to promote discussion, understanding and cooperation. In the area of reproductive health, WHO has undertaken, in collaboration with UNFPA, a large reproductive health project, initiated after the Peace Agreement. This programme was designed to train gynaecologists, general practitioners and nurses in primary health care services. Teams of health professionals from all WHO regions, each consisting of a gynaecologist, a general practitioner, and a nurse, attended a "Train the Trainer" workshop in Copenhagen in March 1996. Following the training, these professionals have been presenting workshops for local counterparts. In addition to the training provided by professionals, reproductive health kits, contraceptives, materials and drugs for quality services, including counselling and education, were distributed. Efforts were made to improve men's and women's knowledge of reproductive health through the dissemination of information on accessing RH/FP services.

The Health Facility Repairs Project is another important component of WHO's activities. The Government of Japan donated US$ 1 million to the WHO Sarajevo Field Office in 1995 to repair General Practitioner's Surgeries (Health Station, "Ambulanta") in all parts of the city. These "ambulantas" are out-patient clinics providing basic primary care services in the city, under the Health Centres. In addition to the repairs provided for by the Japanese donation, WHO coordinates the health-facility repair process for the area, resulting to complete or partial repair of 30 "ambulantas" by the end of June 1996.

The WHO elderly project, funded by the Government of Italy, aims to maintain and improve the health of the elderly in Sarajevo. Throughout the past winter, thermal clothes were distributed to vulnerable groups. Since the Peace Agreement, a detailed survey of the health, social, and living conditions of the elderly has been completed. The results of this survey are the basis for future health planning activities (of WHO and the City Secretariat for Health) for this particular group. A second aspect of the Elderly Project is a Cataract Surgery Project, whose main components include a public information campaign, screening elderly patients, the creation of a database on patients with cataracts, consumables and equipment for the clinics, and more than 300 cataract operations.

The Government of Italy has sponsored an institution-twinning project. Two departments from Sarajevo University Hospital - Department of Paediatric Surgery and Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics - have been included in the project. They have been twinned with the Bambino Gesu Hospital of Rome and with the University of Milan, respectively. The programme began in 1995 and was unfortunately suspended due to war activities. It has since been resumed, as have exchange visits.

In the area of nutrition, WHO has presented a detailed proposal for a nutrition programme. Humanitarian assistance efforts in this area are ongoing and include food and health policy, the promotion of breast-feeding (with UNICEF), as well as growth, nutrition, and food security monitoring.

In early 1996, WHO carried out a four-month review of services and needs for people with mental retardation. The results showed a group of people who, although representing a small percentage of the overall population, is amongst those in greatest need. Their inability to articulate their needs renders them marginalised, with little support and few available services other than in large institutions. The first Specialist Group Meeting on care for the mentally handicapped was held at the end of June. The Specialist Group identified several key strategy areas and objectives, including: early intervention, parental support from birth, special education, institutional alternatives and employment. These strategy areas are the basis for developing practical proposals for service delivery.

As medical supplies, WHO has distributed tuberculosis diagnostic and treatment supplies for all of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Other material such as laboratory kits for hospitals, family doctors' kits for ambulantas, and computers for public health institutes have also been distributed to encourage needed changes in policies, and to provide the impetus for health reform.

CROATIA

General

The WHO Croatia activities are administered out of four offices, with the head office in Zagreb and three offices in Eastern Slavonia: Osijek (Croatian side), Erdut (Serb side -- UNTAES compound), and Vukovar (Serb side -- UNTAES HQ). As of July 1996, WHO maintained two international (including Vukovar and Osijek, Slavonia) and 23 local staff.

Health Coordination

The attention of the international agencies in Croatia is focused upon Eastern Slavonia and its reintegration into Croatian authority. By request of UNTAES, WHO is coordinating and monitoring activities of the Joint Implementation Committee (JIC) on Health. As of August 1996, 23 JIC meetings had been held. Progress has been good as the technical and administrative analyses and decisions in the health sector have been successfully implemented with the appointed authorities from both sides. Joint activities with Serbian and Croatian health providers have commenced under WHO's coordination. WHO's attention is presently focused on health insurance for the Serbian inhabitants of Srijem/Baranja..

Other Activities and Projects

Public health and health monitoring. A public health team in Eastern Slavonia composed of Serbian and Croatian health professionals was convened by WHO. The team was established to create and implement a plan for strengthening the Health Information System in Srijem and Baranja and to begin the process of reintegration of health information under the Croatian Institutes for Public Health of Osijek and Vinkovci. Training in Public Health Management started in June 1996 in the counties of Sisak/Petrinja and Osijek. The process of in-service training is based on a participatory operational research methodology.

Mental health and psychosocial rehabilitation. The WHO Regional Model implemented in Split is well into its second year. Nearly 60 mental health professionals graduated in June from the one year postgraduate course in post traumatic therapy and counselling. The second phase is concentrating on "Mental health and human rights in primary health care".

In Vukovar, the first successful seminar on mental health was organised by WHO in May of this year. The seminars are led by a mixed team of health professionals and activities supervised by WHO commenced in four areas: Osijek, Vinkovci, Beli Manastir, and Vukovar.

Physical rehabilitation. WHO is developing models for comprehensive rehabilitation services using the community-based rehabilitation (CBR) approach. Main activities include coordination of activities, information collection, CBR centre establishment, and capacity building. Models have been initiated in Zagreb and Eastern Slavonia. The Eastern Slavonia model is particularly significant because mixed teams of Croatian and Serbian rehabilitation professionals have been assembled to try to deal with the urgent needs of the area.

Medical supplies. Medical kits are regularly distributed to the regions of Eastern Slavonia as well as the Karlovac region.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

General

The WHO Area Office for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, located in Belgrade, operates somewhat differently than the WHO offices of Bosnia and Herzegovina or Croatia. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is not a member state of WHO and therefore not entitled to all technical and normative guidance of the organisation. WHO activities are confined to those which fall under the framework of humanitarian assistance. Cooperation with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was made even more difficult by the imposition of UN Security Council sanctions between June 1992 and November 1995. The working atmosphere is somewhat improved this year as a result of suspended sanctions. WHO has one international and 13 national staff in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Coordination

Partnership with international organisations. In partnership with the Institute of Public Health of Serbia, WHO is chairing the working group on health, comprised of approximately 15 health agencies. Collaboration has been good and the sharing of information essential to meeting health needs with scarce resources.

Other Activities and Projects

Medical supplies. The volume of WHO supplies to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has diminished significantly. Roughly US$ 500,000 was supplied in the first half of 1996. This represents approximately one fifth of the amount which was spent on supplies over the same time period in 1994.

Physical Rehabilitation and Mental Health. WHO has implemented Regional Models in both areas. The Regional Model for Mental Health is in its second year in Montenegro. A Community-based Physical Rehabilitation Model was initiated in June of this year in Western Backa (Vojvodina).

Humanitarian advocacy. The WHO office has been outspoken in denouncing the effects of sanctions on health. Constructive discussions have been initiated on this issue. WHO Belgrade gave a strong presentation to the OSCE Panel "Lessons learnt of UN sanctions", held in Copenhagen, June 1996.

Health Reform. Since January 1996 (after the sanctions were suspended), WHO Belgrade has been able to provide WHO publications from the years 1992-1996. Also, collaboration within the fields of Communicable Disease Control and National Drug Policies has developed. While these activities are still done under the mantle of humanitarian assistance, their impact will be longer term and should facilitate the health reform process when The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia becomes a member state of WHO.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Despite implementation of the Peace Agreement, food availability and quality are key concerns for a significant proportion of the population within Bosnia and Herzegovina. Recognising that returning refugees and IDPs will require considerable support, the FAO component of the March 1996 Revised Consolidated Appeal included an input supply programme for the spring season, similar to that of spring 1995. The Spring Seed Programme was aimed at providing basic agricultural inputs for the 1996 spring

planting season to the most vulnerable strata of the population and to subsistence farmers. Five contributions (ODA/UK, UNHCR, SIDA/Sweden, Norway and the Netherlands) amounting to a total of US$ 4,963,280 (Federation: US$ 4,400,308; Republika Srpska: US$ 562,972) were pledged for the 1996 Spring seed programme for emergency supply of basic agricultural inputs and collateral activities. Advanced funding in the amount of US$ 1,000,000 was obtained by FAO from the DHA-administered Central Emergency Revolving Fund (CERF) of which US$ 750,000 had been reimbursed by August 1996. Additional funds were also utilised to transport two in-kind donation of seed mainly to Bosnia and Herzegovina from two NGOs, namely "No Frontiers" (Scotland) and "Solidarité" (France). The value of these donations given in 1996 is estimated at US$ 520,000.

FAO procured and distributed 3,060 MTs of seed potatoes, 433 MTs of maize seed, 377 MTs of onion sets, 16.5 MTs of bean seed, 87,500 family vegetable packs, 2,405 MTs of mineral fertilizers and 41 MTs of agro-chemicals. The distribution of agricultural inputs provided by the FAO Emergency Programme was carried out in close cooperation with the local authorities at the Cantonal level and through a network of FAO local agronomists strategically placed in Bihac, Banja Luka, Tuzla, Zenica and Mostar. Identification of beneficiaries of the FAO/Special Relief Operations Service (TCOR) was carried out by an FAO international consultant and the FAO local agronomists mentioned above, in close consultation with UNHCR field officers, NGOs involved in the area and, whenever possible, local authorities at the central and local levels. These included: i) the most vulnerable members of the population, IDPs, families hosting a displaced family, female-headed households, war widows, orphanages, hospitals, etc., and the destitute; and ii) subsistence/small-scale farmers who were able to receive and multiply seed; and medium-and large-scale commercial firms which were able to operate under prevailing conditions. The above project was provisionally approved in July 1996 for a total amount of US$ 2 795 000 and will be implemented by FAO through TCOR

In the Republic and Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, agricultural inputs were delivered through Federation Distribution Logistics Centres at Tuzla, Zenica, Ljubuski, Mostar and the UNHCR warehouses at Gorazde and Bihac. The local authorities were responsible for their transportation to the municipalities for onward distribution to the beneficiaries, according to the plan of distribution drawn up by the FAO local agronomists. In the Republika Srpska, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)'s warehouse network was used to organise the receipt and distribution of the agricultural inputs procured by FAO. The distribution of agricultural inputs was implemented in cooperation with the local authorities at the canton and municipality levels. In addition, a monthly coordination meeting was regularly organised by the FAO Project Coordinator in Split and in Sarajevo, in order to share information amongst other agricultural organisations (NGOs and others) and coordinate the overall emergency agricultural programme in the country.

Unfortunately, the quantity of seeds and other related inputs provided by all the organisations decreased by 40 percent in 1996, as compared to 1995. Furthermore, problems were created by the late arrival of funds/pledges for the agricultural programme, although this did not impede FAO from supplying the bulk of the seed on a timely basis.

A major activity during the period under review was also an assessment of needs for the 1996 autumn sowing season in war-affected areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including Republika Srpska. Priority geographical areas were selected based on the priority areas identified by UNHCR for reconstruction and return of IDPs and refugees in 1996. The proposed assistance for the 1996 Autumn planting season -- based on the pipeline contribution of UNHCR to FAO for emergency agricultural interventions -- includes seeds (mainly winter wheat seed), fertilizers and as well technical assistance and logistics support. Beyond carry-over stocks, FAO received an in-kind donation of 2,000 MTs of fertilizers from the Government of Finland for a total value of FIM 4 million. A distribution plan to include seven final destinations in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been prepared accordingly for the delivery of the fertilizers expected by early September 1996.

Amongst other special projects for which donor funding has been urgently sought by FAO in 1996 is the Emergency Production of High-Quality Seed for War-Affected Areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The project seeks to establish an early generation seed production and maintenance, as well as to increase the production of high quality commercial seed and instal a local seed quality control and phytosanitary capacity, expanding upon the successful seed multiplication pilot project started in Tuzla in 1995. It was identified during the UNDP/UN Programme Preparation Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina (7-14 March 1996) and which included one representative from FAO. The above project was approved in July 1996 for a total amount of US$ 2,795,000 and is being implemented by FAO through TCOR.

Agricultural production is increasing throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina as a result of both cultivation of a larger area and higher yields. Agricultural inputs are more widely available on the market at a lower cost, particularly in the Republika Srpska, following the lifting of the international embargo in late February 1996. Nevertheless, it is absolutely vital that FAO, through TCOR, continues its agricultural emergency interventions of inputs, since other organisations, including NGOs, have begun to reduce considerably their emergency interventions for the forthcoming planting seasons. Moreover, the access to food of most of the population in Bosnia and Herzegovina remained constrained by the reduced purchasing power resulting from the widespread unemployment and low wage levels.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

In March 1996, UNDP fielded a multi sectoral mission of agencies of the UN System (FAO, United Nations Industrial Development Organization-UNIDO, ILO, UPU, the UN Department for Development Support and Management Services (UNDDSMS), the Office of Project Services (OPS), UNESCO, WHO UNFPA and UNV) to assist it to identify a programme to assist Bosnia and Herzegovina to revitalise its economy and strengthen governmental and local institutions. The mission identified 50 projects totalling over US$ 110 million in the areas of: agriculture, industry, labour, health, education/culture, economic capacity, construction, governance and area development.

Given the sizeable external resources available for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of essential services, UNDP will focus its development assistance for institutional strengthening and capacity-building in key economic and social areas, both to build a viable structure for economic reform and lay the foundation for a sustainable expansion of employment opportunities. The short and medium-term focus will remain on social reconciliation and rehabilitation programmes for vulnerable groups (including the disabled).

In June 1996, UNDP opened an office in Sarajevo which also houses the UNV programme, as well as the ILO and UNIDO offices for Bosnia and Herzegovina. Two area/community development projects are ongoing, providing support to local authorities and communities in four different regions of the country, which are to continue through 1998.Two projects -- one for emergency education rehabilitation and another for war-victim rehabilitation centres -- assist in the preparation of architectural designs and assessment, and will facilitate reconstruction efforts funded by the World Bank. A preparatory assistance project is also contributing to IOM's return of qualified nationals project.

Out of a US$ 30.8 million contribution from Japan to support UNDP's programme from 1996-1998, two projects have been approved: one in support of an independent open TV network and the other to provide assistance to the pharmaceutical and chemical industry.

A project in macroeconomic management assistance supports the central government authorities to design a medium- to long-term economic transition strategy and policy.

CROATIA

Since 1992 humanitarian assistance was provided through UNDP in the Okucani and Pakrac regions of western Slavonia. Until May 1995, this area was occupied by the Serbs and was designated Sector West under the UNPROFOR mandate. Thanks to the generous cash and in-kind contributions of Austria and Norway, as well as a number of NGOs and multilateral and bilateral volunteer organisations, aid was provided for the physical reconstruction of some of the damaged infrastructure and housing as well as relief and humanitarian aid.

In 1996, UNDP has embarked on a more ambitious programme of reconstruction and development based on the facts that (1) confrontation has virtually ceased; (2) most of the Croatian territory is under government control and (3) the remaining occupied area of eastern Slavonia is being successfully reintegrated into Croatia by UNTAES on the basis of the Dayton accord.

UNDP is able to bring to this new situation its expertise and experience in successfully carrying out area development programmes of war-torn regions. This is an especially important complement to the government's effort in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of housing and infrastructure as well as to the continued humanitarian aid of other UN Agencies and donors. These UNDP programmes focus on improving economic and social conditions of the areas devastated by the war, with special emphasis on job creation, promotion of enterprise, rehabilitation of farming, education and health services. It is only by introducing these developmental activities, coupled with physical reconstruction and continued humanitarian aid that normalcy can return to these areas. This in turn will attract IDPs and refugees to return and enable peaceful reintegration.

UNDP, in close consultation with UNHCR and the European Union, has already approved such an area development project on a pilot basis in the Sibenik Country for which it seeks the support of donors. In September 1996, it will be launching an area development project in Pakrac as a follow-up to the project mentioned above which provided relief and humanitarian aid. This project is of crucial importance for the successful implementation of UNTAES' mandate in eastern Slavonia, since many of the IDPs in eastern Slavonia are from western Slavonia and the project should create conditions for them to return to their own homes. For this project as well, continued donor support will be vital.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

UNDP's Fifth Cycle (1987-1991) Advisory Note proposed a major shift from traditional, "transfer of technology" programmes to a new focus on sustainable human development in support of strategic transitional reforms that were being introduced in the former Yugoslavia at the end of the 1980s. The tragic events which occurred shortly thereafter and the consequent decisions of the UN governing bodies compelled UNDP to narrow its activities "solely for the preparation of, under preparatory assistance umbrella projects, urgent humanitarian projects" (Resolution 92/27). The regular development programming process was therefore suspended, and projects subsequently identified had to be approved on a case-by-case basis within the context of humanitarian assistance needs.

A number of projects were identified in August 1996 and have recently been approved for implementation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with a total budget of US$ 288,000 financed by UNDP. They include a multidisciplinary assessment of reconstruction, rehabilitation and resettlement needs of the war-affected population (US$ 30,000); a refugee survey based on the census recently completed with UNHCR assistance in Serbia and Montenegro (US$ 120,000); the provision of basic educational materials for refugee children attending pre-school and primary school in Belgrade, the area within the republic with the highest concentration of refugees (US$ 100,000); and the provision of basic health care supplies for the elderly refugee population in Serbia and Montenegro (US$ 38,000).

With the suspension of UN sanctions, UNDP is now in the position to restore the process of its regular development programming. One of the first steps in this direction has been the elaboration of the 1996 National Human Development Report for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which reveals a drastic decline in the standard of living affecting equally all strata of society, and most severely the urban population and families with children. Compared with the pre-crisis period, the real income has decreased by 40 percent, which gives their full meaning to other estimates according to which one fourth of the population is living under the poverty line. As of the beginning of the 1990s, the adverse impact of the deterioration of the economy was also felt in the areas of education, health care, social services and pension systems. In addition, regional development disparities, pertaining to the economic rather than the social sector, are still apparent in spite of earlier policies to promote a balanced economic growth.

The human development index for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concisely reflects the current state of affairs. Since 1990, it has dropped in index ranking from the value of 0.859 to 0.688. This drop is the result of a drastic decline of the GDP decline rather than the other two index components (life expectancy and literacy), which remained unchanged; the region's GDP per capita has declined to less than US$ 1,000. The data confirms the need for a strong emphasis on rapid economic recovery.

Through the implementation of its human development approach, UNDP endeavours to securing a feasible bridge between humanitarian and development assistance. Additional funding will therefore be sought for grants and/or micro-level credit schemes to support community-based development initiatives. It should be noted that UNDP has re-opened UNDP's Liaison Office in Belgrade, which is now fully operational and has the necessary capacity to provide project implementation support services to any party who may wish to provide assistance to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the context of the 1996 Consolidated Appeal and/or within a broader framework of development cooperation.

The following areas have been tentatively identified for future assistance:

1. *Advisory services*. These would be developed in the form of prompt consultancy services from a pool of national and international specialists in the areas of economic recovery and development, good governance, sustainable human development and information/promotion (such as links with Internet for academic institutions, libraries and Parliament).

2. *External resources management for development cooperation*. This would translate into support to existing capacities at the Federal and Republic levels in effective management and integration of foreign and domestic resources into coherent national and international development cooperation programmes. Emphasis would be on coordination, follow-up to World Conferences on the environment, population, social development, women and habitat, as well as auditing.

3. *Integrated Area-Based Development*, focusing on integration through economic and social recovery.

4. *Preparatory Assistance in the Environment Sector*, focusing on environmental management, the National Centre for Sustainable Development Technologies, as well as grassroots, quick-impact intervention.

FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

UNDP awaits news from WHO following a visit scheduled this year to the mental hospital in Demir Hisar in central Macedonia regarding the scope and cost of the renovations sought from external funding for the hospital.

Planning Strategy. Supplementary funding for the UNDP-assisted preparation of a national development strategy has so far been received from Austria in the amount of US$ 177,000. Progress to date will be reviewed shortly at a national workshop when the extent of further external funding required will be determined.

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS

UNVs are serving in various functions and regions and are funded partly from UN agency financial resources and/or from contributions made to UNV. The breakdown of UNV international staff is as follows: 18 in Bosnia and Herzegovina; 62 in Croatia (58 of whom are deployed in Eastern Slavonia) and 2 in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 14 UNV Specialists are currently supporting the work of UNHCR, as Protection Officers, Logistics Officers, Field Officers, Associate Community Service Officers and Radio Operators. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, UNV Food Aid Monitors are involved in WFP programmes. Contributions totaling US$ 72,000 from the Government of Belgium have fully funded two UNV Specialists to assist WFP in food aid monitoring, one of whom is currently serving in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Two additional UNVs assist WFP operations in Belgrade and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In Croatia (Western Slavonia) and Bosnia and Herzegovina, UNV specialists serve with UNV/UNDP in promoting activities to ease social tensions and the reintegration of IDPs in the areas concerned. A contribution of US$ 285,000 from the Government of Japan currently funds one UNV specialist serving in Western Slavonia. A second UNV funded under the Japanese sub- trust fund is to join UNDDSMS in Bosnia and Herzegovina by the end of September 1996. The Swedish (SIDA) contribution of US$ 68,000 fully funds two UNV Social Reconstruction Specialists on assignment in Croatia with UNOV/UNDP rehabilitation and social reconstruction activities. UNICEF Bosnia and Herzegovina benefits from the services of one UNV Logistician based in Sarajevo fully funded by Spain.

UNV has also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with UNTAES covering the fielding of 100 UNV specialists to assist in a variety of civil affairs and administrative activities. By the end of August, 70 Volunteers will be serving within this operation in Eastern Slavonia and the balance is expected to be deployed over the following two months. In addition, UNV collaborates with OSCE in Bosnia and Herzegovina. A group of 40 Core-supervisors for the electoral component of OSCE have already been fielded and were active in the preparation of the overall logistical aspects of the elections. Another group of 600 Electoral Supervisors, also to be recruited on OSCE contracts, were identified and selected through UNV. Of this number, 75 Electoral Supervisors had been fielded by 14 August 1996 to Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and a number of European countries to facilitate the electoral process for Bosnian refugees currently residing in the respective countries, and to assist in the registration of Bosnian refugee voters. The remaining 525 Electoral Supervisors were deployed to Bosnia and Herzegovina at the end of August for a duration of one month, to facilitate the holding of the 1996 elections. Finally, a UNV Programme Manager is now based in the UNDP Office in Sarajevo and will work closely with UNDP and other agencies to facilitate programming work and overall collaboration with UNV.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

Coordination Support

DHA assigned a senior officer to Bosnia and Herzegovina in May to support the Special Envoy and UNHCR with its lead agency coordination role within the framework of the Revised Consolidated Appeal, as well as to support to the Office of the Special Representative of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) in Sarajevo. During the period from May to August, the DHA officer carried out a range of coordination-support activities.

At the request of the UNHCR Special Envoy, the senior officer coordinated an effort to promote the increased return of refugees and displaced through identification of priority areas for investments in shelter, emergency infrastructure and community services, where returns could most feasibly take place during 1996. This involved working closely with UNHCR and the IMG to identify the target areas, liaising with numerous donors and UN, NGO and other implementing agencies and leading several donor field mission to all parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina to promote the approach. Follow-up with donors and agencies to help identify particular projects and cooperative arrangements between donors and implementing organisations is on-going. Description of this effort is included in other sections of the report.

DHA has actively participated in several of the sectoral task forces set up by the High Representative, particularly related to shelter, employment, enterprise development and de-mining, as well as participated in and contributed to the regular inter-agency meetings held by the SRSG and the Office of the Special Envoy, as well as NGO coordination meetings. The officer is liaising directly with the UN Mine Action Centre (MAC) and is working with the MAC to coordinate more direct action in humanitarian-related de-mining activities in the target areas noted above, where the presence of mines will likely constrain IDPs and refugees from returning to their homes.

A current major concern and one that will be of increasing significance in the coming months and into 1997 is to ensure a close linkage between the work of the humanitarian organisations and the relevant government counterparts on the one hand, and the reconstruction/development organisations on the other. It is particularly important that, as humanitarian assistance is phased down and out, as it presumably will be as long as peace is maintained, vulnerable population groups are not neglected. They must be given the opportunity to participate in employment or income-generation schemes and to receive access to necessary social services, as they become revitalised. DHA will support the transition process and establish and maintain the necessary linkages with the reconstruction and development organisations, as well as with the appropriate government ministries. It will also be increasingly important to ensure that close linkages are maintained with the offices of humanitarian agencies in Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the coming months, particularly related to issues that affect the return of refugees and IDPs there.

As of this report the DHA team in Sarajevo consisted of the DHA Senior Humanitarian Affairs Officer and one local programme assistant. DHA Headquarters in Geneva and New York continue to provide reporting on humanitarian issues directly to the Office of the UN Secretary-General and to coordinate closely with UNHC, and will provide support for preparation of the next Consolidated Appeal for humanitarian assistance.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Mine Action Centre

Responsibility for the Bosnia MAC was transferred to DHA as of 1 June 1996. The MAC is now operational with the arrival of key staff in August and early September. The International staff presently consist of: the Programme Manager, Deputy Programme Manager, Acting Operations/Quality Assurance Officer, Mostar Regional Officer, Banja Luka Regional Officer, Plans Officer (temporary), Logistics Officer, Administrative Officer and one Mine Awareness Instructor (temporary). In addition, the MAC employs 22 local staff.

The minefield data base, which was transferred to the MAC from IFOR, is operational although it still requires much more information and some additional equipment to allow full automation of the process. The existing data base provides virtually no information for mine clearance planning, particularly the detail necessary for humanitarian demining.

Despite the arrival of these new staff, the MAC is under-staffed and well below what is required to carry out expected functions. A detailed medium and long-term mine action plan is now being finalised, which delineates the following key functions for the MAC:

* Develop and assist in implementing a detailed mine survey Level II, minefield marking, mines information system, national mines awareness programme, a minefield priority list, and a mines clearance work programme.

* Assist donors in initiating mines clearance operations on a bi-lateral basis.

* Provide mine awareness co-ordination and training of humanitarian personnel working in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

* Assist the government in establishing a system for quality assurance of mine clearance activities, and in implementing technical, safely and quality assurance standards required to support international confidence in the programme.

* Assist the government in developing a national mine clearance capacity through a national training programme capable of addressing the country's needs for mine clearance and unexploded ordinance problems.

* Coordinate with donors related to resource mobilisation for projects in the mine clearance work plan.

The overall slow implementation of the UNMAC programme, as well as other programmes funded by donors, can be attributed to the lack of a coordinated mine clearance plan, the difficult political environment and the lack of resources. The comprehensive plan is now being finalised and activities should move quickly, once the remaining staff are in place. It is proposed that a mine clearance capability of approximately 2,000 deminers be operational by no later than April of 1997. This capability will be developed using all available mine clearance initiatives presently ongoing, including support provided by the United States, European Union, World Bank, NPA and other donor programmes. In addition, it is proposed to establish a National Training Centre.

The following programmes are now on-going or about to begin:

* A contract funded by the World Bank, for two local companies to carry out screening of 300 potentially mined areas nearly ready to be let. The purpose of the survey is to determine whether mine clearance work is necessary before certain reconstruction projects can commence. Preliminary survey results from the Mine Clearance and Removal Agency (MPRA), a newly established government body, have not proved helpful in this regard, due to the lack of detailed information.

* A contract is about to be let by the World Bank for a local private firm to provide a 40 man demining team for Olivo.

* The World Bank is working with the MPRA to contract quality control staff to work with the MAC. Three six-man teams would be created, who would also be able to do minor mine clearance tasks.

* The European Union is creating 20 twelve-man mine clearance teams and 10 four-man explosive ordinance disposal teams. It is anticipated the work will start at the end of September. The resources will be made available and tasked by the MAC.

* Under a contract funded by the US Government, a private US demining/training company is establishing three regional offices (Mostar, Banja Luka and Tuzla), with the capacity of five dog teams, 25 man survey team, and a 30 man demining team. However, restrictions on movement in Banja Luka have prevented survey operations from commencing. This should be resolved soon with the assistance of the MAC. Training in Brus (a facility just outside of Sarajevo in R.S. territory) is ongoing and an alternate training facility in Tuzla is being investigated. Cooperation on training requirements (outside of the US-funded programme) is being negotiated.

* The UN Mostar Regional Cell has already been established and the Banja Luka and Tuzla Cells will be operational within the next 30 days. These will initially be coordinated with the US Government funded initiative.

* Mine awareness courses have been conducted for nine groups of international personnel.

* The MAC has identified six small projects for immediate demining and is coordinating funding support for implementation with MPRA and the World Bank.

Although the MAC has encountered numerous problems in getting started with large-scale demining, most of the problems have been or soon will be solved. With proper support, close coordination among the various players, and government commitment, as well as strong donor support, the MAC should be in the position to move mine clearance activities forward quickly, although it is clear that major, larger-scale demining work will probably not get into full swing until the spring of 1997.

CROATIA

Mine Action Centre

DHA took over responsibility for the MAC from the Department of Peace-Keeping Operations (DPKO) in June 1996. Eastern Slavonia is considered part of the Croatian Mine Action Center with a regional office located in Vukovar. The MAC in Zagreb is operational with International Staff filling the positions of Programme Manager, Quality Assurance Officer, Logistics Officer, Mine Awareness Officer, Administrative Officer, Regional Officer Vukovar, Regional Officer Knin, Regional Officer Daruvar. In addition the MAC employs 7 local staff with vacancies to be filled shortly for 12 additional local staff.

Croatia has a Demining Law governing all demining activities in Croatia. The Croatian Government is committed to demining of the country and is already applying considerable resources to the problem. In this regard a budget exists, the World Bank is providing loans, and several officials are involved with demining. Croatia also has a training facility and has considerable own expertise in dealing with landmines. These efforts are applaudable, but the Croatian Government has several shortfalls in addressing the total problem and can therefore benefit from International contributions.

The MAC is providing mines information to local companies and government agencies from the database. Both sides to the former conflict provided, and are still providing, minefield records. The database needs further improvement and upgrading to its software and hardware to output maps and utilize the Geographic Information System to provide management information for decision making and prioritization purposes.

The MAC has developed a high level Mine Action Plan which is currently under discussion with the Government. Several Government Ministries are involved with demining, and the National Demining Plan will be refined towards the end of 1996. The MAC is working closely with the Government to define all the demining components required for a National Demining Plan and incorporating these in the Plan. To this end the following key functions need to be addressed:

* Mine Awareness Training (MAT) on a national level;

* Level 2 survey and marking of minefields. This may include the use of dogs, various mechanical mine clearing means and further database development to reflect accurate data;

* Providing advice to the Government on technical mine clearance methodology and technology;

* Helping the government to establish a coordination mechanism for demining efforts in Croatia;

* Assisting the government in addressing demining standards and safety through improved training and further development of Quality Assurance mechanisms;

* Development of local demining capability through other companies. The Demining Law empowers Mungos as a commercial company to do demining, but the Government is allowing other companies to become involved too and therefore developing the ability to address the problem more effectively;

* Assisting the Government to reach the International Donor Community for support to projects in Croatia.

* MAC management and support structure both in Zagreb and four Regional Offices.

The demining capability in Croatia can be significantly speeded up through funding for the different components of the demining programme. These components and associated proposals are currently refined by the Croatian Government.

The following projects are envisaged or on-going:

* international, qualified instructors to assist with improved training and standards;

* developing more local companies able to participate in demining, and therefore contributing to relief of the overall mine problem;

* expansion of Mungos' capability to 1500 from the current 160 mine clearers, training and equipping them;

* development of mechanical means of detecting and clearing mines;

* development of a mine dog capability;

* demining of several villages, industrial and agricultural areas in Eastern Slavonia as pre-requisite for reconstruction projects and relocation in the area;

* further development of Mine Awareness and coverage by national, international media;

* establishment of enhanced Explosive Ordnance Disposal capability.

The demining programme in Croatia needs to develop a lot faster to be able to deal with the demining needs (including mine clearance) in a timely fashion, especially in cases where reconstruction and relocation projects are dependent on mine clearance. With the Croatian Government refining the Demining Plan, the coordination mechanism and priorities, additional funding will provide them with the means to develop all components of a demining programme faster.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the three main areas of IOM activity are the provision of medical services, the return to Bosnia of skilled and qualified nationals and the facilitation of voluntary returns.

Medical Services. In the area of medical services, IOM is directing the assistance of donors towards the establishment of Special Medical Teams for three to six-month periods. These offer support, training and equipment to selected hospitals in the country. Since the inception of the programme in March 1996, the following medical teams have been placed in Sarajevo State Hospital and in East and West Mostar: In Sarajevo State Hospital, one Italian unit specialising in hand micro-surgery has rotated through with another, including an Ophthalmologist, scheduled to arrive in September. Two local Ophthalmologists, three local Gynaecologists and the Electro-Engineer in charge of Kosovo Hospital's equipment, have been sent to hospitals in Milan and Rome for training. In East and West Mostar, two Italian units have rotated through with experts in Intensive Care and Microbiology. A third team is scheduled for September.

IOM believes that subsequent to the cessation of hostilities, there is a greater need than before for a medical evacuation programme for acute cases because of the shift in state health-care priority from war-related trauma to management of complex non-acute problems. The medical evacuation programme is intended to provide medical treatment for potentially curable patients and complex medical cases who currently cannot receive adequate treatment in the region. Donors provide necessary hospital beds and treatment services. From January to end July, a total of 57 patients were transferred under this programme. IOM provides the medical personnel to assess eligibility of cases, relevant support structure and (on occasion) transport for the patient and family members to the facility offering the treatment package. As the national health service infrastructure is rehabilitated, and the need declines, the IOM medical evacuation programme will be phased out.

Another activity is to facilitate delivery of focused health care to displaced people and returning refugees and to meet special needs in a way which is consistent with the strengthening of the overall health care system's capacity to deliver services, while highlighting the most vulnerable populations and the most important public health problems. A first component of the project aimed at strengthening of the capacity of national health care services to prevent, diagnose, treat and monitor selected infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS, was funded by Cooperazione Italiana in August.

Return of Qualified Nationals. This programme is designed to motivate and support the return of 1,000 refugees via job-placement schemes, accommodation assistance, salary assistance (for the first year), and grants for business projects (or any form of employment-generating enterprise), while also supporting their communities, to avoid local resentment. IOM has set up counterparts in all three Ministries (the Republic, the Federation, and Republika Srpska), for direct co-ordination and identification of sectoral skill requirements, both public and private.

To further identify employment opportunities, IOM, in agreement with UNV, will place Bosnian nationals, selected from the refugee population living in Germany, in certain key geographical areas. Their task is to work with local officials, existing agencies, employment associations and established businesses to maximise and publicise placement possibilities. These will be advertised throughout asylum countries in an effort to alleviate current refugee concern about local employment opportunities. Due to the sensitivity of this project, the political uncertainties related to the elections and the currently low rate of returns, the programme's implementation is proceeding more slowly and cautiously than was first envisaged, and it is foreseen that approximately 50 persons will return by year end.

Assistance for Voluntary Returns. The General Return Fund assists refugees who wish to return but who lack the means to travel and would repatriate from host countries without being in a financial position to cover transport costs. Unfortunately, no funding was available to cover these costs for initial movements (from Turkey) when it was needed. After a UNHCR/IOM urgent appeal, some funds became available

to initiate the programme, but they are insufficient to cover the projected number of returns in 1996. Owing to the slow pace of repatriation, IOM has scaled down its financial needs for this programme estimating that another 5,000 would require assistance at a cost of approximately US$ 2,500,000. By end July, over 1,200 Bosnians had returned in movements organised and assisted by IOM. A Repatriation Working Group, consisting of representatives from IOM, UNHCR, IFRC, and the Ministry for Refugees and Migration, was formed to establish operational procedures. These are being fine-tuned in anticipation of potential larger repatriation movements from abroad.

To prepare for returns to Republika Srpska territory, IOM has established a new office in Pale and established relations with the relevant local ministries and officials. By August, the following activities had been completed : Geographic representative sampling of displaced populations by family unit; preparation and pre-testing of a field interview schedule and medical examination form; preparation of field guide/manual for use by staff; and training of staff to undertake data collection and data handling.

ANNEX I.
FINANCIAL SUMMARIES

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Updated Financial Summary - By Appealing Agency

as of 30 September 1996

Compiled by DHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agencies.

Appealing Agency	Requirements *(Jan-Dec 1996)* (US$)	Pledges / Contributions (US$)	Carryover Funds (US$)	Total Funds Available (US$)	Shortfall (US$)	% of Needs Covered (%)
UNHCR	353,500,000	149,552,809	64,440,775 *	213,993,584	**139,506,416**	60.5%
WFP	302,422,828	78,233,063	93,610,387	171,843,450	**130,579,378**	56.8%
UNICEF	20,700,000	13,697,995	—	13,697,995	**7,002,005**	66.2%
WHO	22,900,000	8,326,416	—	8,326,416	**14,573,584**	36.4%
FAO ***	39,102,000	10,527,866 **	—	10,527,866	**28,574,134**	26.9%
UNDP	12,250,000	1,170,000	—	1,170,000	**11,080,000**	9.6%
UNESCO	13,700,000	3,424,737	—	3,424,737	**10,275,263**	25.0%
UNHCHR	6,475,177	1,898,394	445,244	2,343,638	**4,131,539**	36.2%
UNV	3,584,000	425,000	—	425,000	**3,159,000**	11.9%
IOM ****	19,730,620	5,242,862	—	5,242,862	**14,487,758**	26.6%
DHA	5,123,460	2,523,228	85,000	2,608,228	**2,515,232**	50.9%
GRAND TOTAL	**799,488,085**	**275,022,370**	**158,581,406**	**433,603,776**	**365,884,309**	**54.2%**

* *Includes US$ 28 million pledged in 1995 and allocated to the 1996 Programmes.*

** *US$ 1,000,000 has been allocated by UNHCR to FAO. This amount also appears under UNHCR income.*

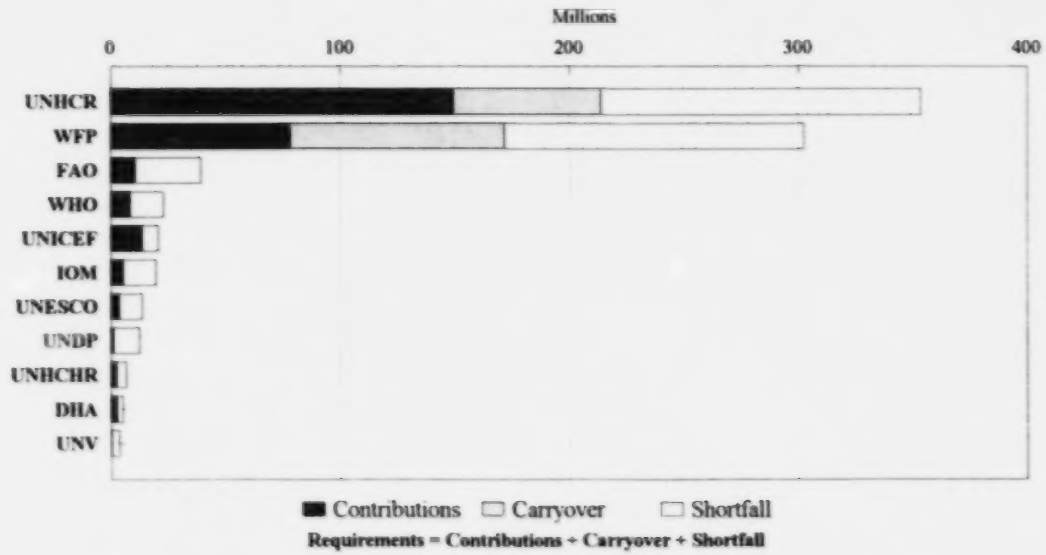
*** *FAO indicates that US$ 750,000 has already been reimbursed to CERF against the US$ 1,000,000 loan.*

**** *a) IOM total funding requirements to support its activities in the countries of former Yugoslavia have been revised to reflect revisions in the programme for the Return of Qualified Nationals (RQN) and the General Return Programme which is being implemented at a lower pace than foreseen.*

b) In addition to amounts requested in this Appeal, IOM has received pledges/cash of US$ 1,145,892 from the Governments of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland and USA against its appeal for US$ 1,000,000 to support the work of the Commission for Real Property Claims of Displaced Persons and Refugees.

1996 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Slovenia

Updated Financial Summary - By Appealing Agency



Requirements = Contributions + Carryover + Shortfall

Table II: Humanitarian Assistance to Victims of Conflict in
Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Slovenia
Contributions in US$ - 01 January 1996 to 30 September 1996

Compiled by DHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agencies

DONORS	UNHCR		WFP	UNICEF	WHO	FAO	UNDP	UNESCO	UNHCHR	UNV	IOM	DHA	TOTAL
	Cash	*In-Kind*	*Cash In-Kind*	*Cash*	*Cash In-Kind*	*Cash In-Kind*	*Cash In-Kind*	*Cash*	*Cash*	*Cash*	*Cash*	*Cash*	*(US$)*
Australia	1,186,875								200,275				1,387,150
Austria							427,000	9,217					436,217
Belgium	634,921								100,000	72,000			806,921
Canada	2,941,176		3,287,510	661,764					230,000			364,964	7,485,414
Czech Republic	150,000												150,000
Cyprus									1,000				1,000
Denmark	5,110,733		851,788		407,986							2,000,000	8,370,507
Finland	160,636	1,333,333	545,666		431,955	845,666		90,000	99,000		158,804		3,664,470
France	1,000,000												1,000,000
Germany									102,394		315,789		418,183
Iceland									10,000				10,000
Ireland	1,119,490												1,119,490
Italy	1,832,933		3,303,210								1,513,158		6,649,321
Japan	24,500,000		9,889,000	1,900,000	1,130,000				600,000	285,000			38,304,000
Japan (UNDP) ***						2,795,000							2,795,000
Liechtenstein	8,264											8,264	16,528
Luxembourg				268,456									268,456
Malaysia									50,000				50,000
Netherlands	8,771,930		4,285,000	179,641		1,714,200		200,000	75,427		588,235		15,814,433
Norway	1,576,087		1,225,115	1,582,279 *		500,000		100,000				50,000	5,033,481
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)								1,000,000					1,000,000
Slovenia			12,000										12,000
Spain	1,139,619		470,000										1,609,619
Sweden	8,820,106	338,346		2,121,212 **	3,968,496	750,000			270,000	68,000	303,030		16,639,190
Switzerland			1,239,669					100,000			150,000		1,489,669
United Kingdom	9,489,070		3,045,600	6,624	752,235	923,000		35,385			153,846		14,405,760
USA	80,009,210		39,039,000	3,000,000	1,000,000						2,000,000	100,000	85,148,210
USA (UNHCR)****						2,000,000							2,000,000
EC-ECHO	38,177,340		11,040,105		635,734			300,000	97,798				50,250,977
UNDP							443,000	150,000			60,000		653,000
UNHCR *****						1,000,000							1,000,000

* *Received at the end of 1995, to be utilised in 1996.*

** *Includes US$ 1,060,606 for 1997.*

*** *Contribution channelled through UNDP for FAO activity related to the production of high quality seeds for war-affected areas.*

**** *Contribution channelled through UNHCR for FAO agricultural inputs for the Autumn planting season.*

***** *US$ 1,000,000 has been allocated by UNHCR to FAO. This amount also appears under UNHCR income.*

Table II: Humanitarian Assistance to Victims of Conflict in

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Slovenia

Contributions in US$ - 01 January 1996 to 30 September 1996

Compiled by DHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agencies.

DONORS		UNHCR Cash	UNHCR In-Kind	WFP Cash/In-Kind	UNICEF Cash	WHO Cash/In-Kind	FAO Cash/In-Kind	UNDP Cash/In-Kind	UNESCO Cash	UNHCHR Cash	UNV Cash	IOM Cash	DHA Cash	TOTAL (US$)
German National Commission for UNESCO									1,440,135					1,440,135
UNICEF NATIONAL COMMITTEES	Austria				116,427									116,427
	Germany				2,022,042									2,022,042
	Greece				43,113									43,113
	Italy				62,893									62,893
	Japan				1,058,961 *									1,058,961
	Turkey				36,515									36,515
	United Kingdom				207,692 **									207,692
	USA				400,000									400,000
NGOs AND PRIVATE DONORS	Duetsche Stiftung fuer UNO-Fluchtlingshilfe (GER)	29,095												29,095
	Espana con ACNUR (SPA)	91,914												91,914
	Finnish Refugee Council (FIN)	36,019												36,019
	Found Maastricht-Bosnia (Net)	20,245												20,245
	NGO (United Kingdom)				8,462									8,462
	Supplementary Funds (Other Sources)							300,000						300,000
	UN Association (UK)	558												558
	UN Del Women's Club (USA)	15,000												15,000
	Private, Fed Rep of Yugoslavia				16,004									16,004
	Private, Greece	211,915												211,915
	Private, Italy	819,128												819,128
	Private, Japan	3,140												3,140
	Private, F Y R of Macedonia				5,910									5,910
	Private, United Kingdom	752												752
	Private, USA	24,954												24,954
	Private, Veneto (Region of)									62,500				62,500
TOTAL		**147,881,130**	**1,671,679**	**78,233,063**	**13,697,995**	**8,326,416**	**10,527,866**	**1,170,000**	**3,424,737**	**1,898,394**	**425,000**	**5,242,862**	**2,523,228**	**275,022,370**

* *Includes US$ 300,000 received at the end of 1995; to be utilised in 1996.*
** *Includes US$ 153,846 received at the end of 1995; to be utilised in 1996.*

The following contributions have been reported to DHA by the Donors but not yet confirmed as final by the Agencies concerned:

23-Feb-96	Canada	UNICEF	Cash for humanitarian assistance in Bosnia-Herzegovina	434,783
02-Feb-96	Italy	UNICEF	Cash for educational assistance to children in Croatia	625,000
01-Jun-96	Norway	UNHCR	Cash for secondment of S. Haugen, Security Adviser in Banja Luka (1 July - 15 December 1996) [POL96-B061]	42,209
01-Feb-96	United Kingdom	IOM	Cash to fund temporary protection programme for vulnerable persons	69,116
			TOTAL (US$)	**1,171,108**

Table III: Additional 1996 Humanitarian Assistance

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Slovenia

Outside of the framework of UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal

as of 18 October 1996

Note that this table is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to DHA by Donors.

Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US$
			BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	
24-Jun-96	Australia	Australian Embassy in Vienna	Cash for small scale activities in Bosnia	**59,524**
07-Mar-96	Canada	REACH	Cash for humanitarian relief assistance	**1,299,975**
15-May-96	Denmark	Caritas/Denmark	Cash for food aid programme	341,297
15-May-96	Denmark	Danish Refugee Council/Denmark	Cash for support settlement project on Jablanica	853,242
15-May-96	Denmark	Danish Refugee Council/Denmark	Cash to support the continuation of emergency aid programme	853,242
02-Aug-96	Denmark	Danish Refugee Council/Denmark	Cash for repatriation programme	1,026,095
15-May-96	Denmark	EU Administration in Mostar	Cash for mine awareness campaign in Mostar	18,760
02-Aug-96	Denmark	International Management Group	Cash for secondment of Danish experts	240,018
07-Oct-96	Denmark	International Management Group	Cash for assessment of war damaged houses in Republika Srpska	32,308
01-Oct-96	Denmark	No channel specified	Cash for mine awareness campaign in Mostar	60,000
07-Aug-96	Denmark	RC/Denmark	Cash for repatriation programme	891,856
15-May-96	Denmark	SCF/Denmark	Cash to support the mother-child programme	819,113
22-Jan-96	Denmark	Stoet Tuzlas Skoler	Cash for assistance to the schools of Tuzla	30,631
15-May-96	Denmark	Support the Schools in Tuzla	Cash for the "Support the Schools Tuzla" truck	12,799
			Sub-Total	**5,179,361**
26-Jan-96	France	Action Internationale contre la Faim	Cash for emergency nutrition programme and distribution of hygienic products for vulnerable groups and IDPs	102,161
23-Jan-96	France	Assistance Dentaire Internationale	Cash for dental assistance and supply of dental materials	59,184
17-Apr-96	France	Bilateral	In kind - transport of 40 MTs of cement	5,464
07-Mar-96	France	Enfants refugies du monde	Cash for material aid and educational and psycho-social assistance to displaced Bosnian children and their families	51,000
18-Apr-96	France	Medecins du Monde	Cash for supply of medicines and medical materials to the pediatric hospital in Gorazde	17,780
18-Apr-96	France	Mission locale de Strasbourg	Cash for medical care assistance and supplementary feeding to the aged people and children	41,913
07-Mar-96	France	Pour Hrasnica - Sarajevo	Cash for operation "Des arbres pour Sarajevo"	8,673
			Sub-Total	**286,175**
21-Mar-96	Germany	AMICA/Germany	Cash for purchase and distribution of food and hygienic articles for women and children staying in Tuzla as refugees	41,096
13-Feb-96	Germany	Arbeiter Samariter Bund	Cash for purchase, transport and distribution of coal from Tuzla for the needy in Mostar	43,624
13-Feb-96	Germany	Arbeiter Samariter Bund	Cash for purchase, transport and distribution of shoes for children in Tuzla for the needy in Mostar	142,282
13-Feb-96	Germany	Arbeiter Samariter Bund	Cash for purchase, transport and distribution of hygienic packets for the needy in Mostar	117,450
13-Feb-96	Germany	Arbeiter Samariter Bund	Cash for purchase, transport and distribution of underwear for the needy in Mostar	33,893
13-Feb-96	Germany	Arbeiter Samariter Bund	Cash for purchase, transport and distribution of instant milk for the needy in Mostar	62,081
06-Mar-96	Germany	Arbeiter Samariter Bund	Cash for purchase, transport and distribution of vehicles and aid goods for refugees and displaced persons	335,616
28-Jun-96	Germany	Arbeiter Samariter Bund	Cash to repair and retransfer of lorries that had been used as means of transport during the convoy actions	466,232
27-Aug-96	Germany	Arbeiter Samariter Bund	Cash for urgent supply of drinkable water in Petrovac, Kljuc and Sanski Most	302,230
29-Jul-96	Germany	Arbeiter Samariter Bund	Cash for coordination of aid	38,667
17-Jul-96	Germany	Arbeitsgemeinschaft SW deutscher Mennonitengemeinden	Cash for rebuilding living area in Jajce	240,523
12-Feb-96	Germany	Bruecke Nach Bosnien-Herz E V	Cash for purchase, transport and distribution of food and public kitchens in Zenica	94,673
12-Feb-96	Germany	Bruecke Nach Bosnien-Herz E V	Cash for school meals for refugee children from Srebrenica in Vozuca	9,262
12-Feb-96	Germany	Bruecke Nach Bosnien-Herz E V	Cash for purchase, transport and distribution of fuel for refugees in Zenica	167,785
30-Jul-96	Germany	Bruecke Nach Bosnien-Herz E V	Cash for food for children refugees from Srebrenica	9,935
30-Jul-96	Germany	Bruecke Nach Bosnien-Herz E V	Cash for food for children refugees from Srebrenica	6,536
30-Jul-96	Germany	Bruecke Nach Bosnien-Herz E V	Cash for provision of food to maintain public kitchens for refugees	65,359
30-Jul-96	Germany	Bruecke Nach Bosnien-Herz E V	Cash for provision of food to maintain public kitchens for refugees	71,529
12-Mar-96	Germany	Cape Deutschland E V	Cash for purchase and transport of food for the field kitchens in Dolmalkevac/Orasje and Krkojevci/Travnik	72,192
11-Mar-96	Germany	Deutsch-Bosnische Gesellschaft Fuer Frieden und Verstaendigung E V	Cash for purchase and transport of food, hygienic articles, textiles and dental consumption material for refugees	62,260

Table III: Additional 1996 Humanitarian Assistance

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Slovenia

Outside of the framework of UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal

as of 18 October 1996

Note that this table is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to DHA by Donors

Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US$
			BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (continuation)	
11-Mar-96	Germany	Deutsch-Bosnische Gesellschaft Fuer Frieden und Verstaendigung E V	Cash for local purchase and delivery of coal to schools in Tuzla	20,548
02-Apr-96	Germany	Deutscher Caritasverband	Cash for rebuilding of houses in Central Bosnia and Bihac	1,689,189
24-Apr-96	Germany	Deutscher Nothilfe Dienst E V	Cash for purchase of food-stew for refugees and banished living in Mostar and surrounding area of Bosnia-Herzegovina	50,676
29-Mar-96	Germany	Diakonisches Werk	Cash for repatriation of refugees and banished in Stolac and neighbourhood areas	1,712,329
25-Mar-96	Germany	Freundschaftsbruecke Hildesheim	Cash for purchase, transport and distribution of baby food and oil for refugees in Gorazde	69,577
15-Jan-96	Germany	Freundschaftsbruecke der Perestroika	Cash for purchase, transport and distribution of food in the district of Sanski Ost	54,126
01-Mar-96	Germany	Gemeinshchaftsinitiative Bosnien	Cash for purchase of food, hygienic articles and clothing for refugees from Sebrenica living in Gradacac	56,986
15-Jan-96	Germany	German Embassy	Cash for relief assistance in favour of refugees and civil war victims in Sarajevo	37,273
15-Jan-96	Germany	German Embassy	Cash for relief assistance in favour of refugees and civil war victims in Zenica and Tuzla	213,706
17-Jan-96	Germany	German Embassy	Cash for relief assistance in favour of refugees and civil war victims in Zenica and Tuzla	1,258,741
17-Jan-96	Germany	German Embassy	Cash for relief assistance in favour of refugees and civil war victims in Zenica and Tuzla	1,954,484
18-Jan-96	Germany	German Embassy	Cash for relief assistance in favour of refugees and civil war victims in Sarajevo	52,448
23-Jan-96	Germany	German Embassy	Cash for relief assistance in favour of refugees and civil war victims in Zenica	24,778
23-Jan-96	Germany	German Embassy	Cash for relief assistance in favour of refugees and civil war victims in Zenica	146,783
04-Jan-96	Germany	German NGO	Cash for medical relief, spare parts for dialysators for hospital in Zenica, including transport	20,000
13-Feb-96	Germany	HELP - Hilfe Zur Selbsthilfe	Cash for purchase and transport of humanitarian aid to be provided to the civil war victims in Sarajevo	328,322
13-Jun-96	Germany	Hessich Slowenische Gesellschaft/Germany	Cash for purchase, transport and distribution of hygienic materials for children and young adults in Kladanj	29,924
16-Jul-96	Germany	Hilfe zur Selsbthilfe E V	Cash for purchase, transport and distribution of food, medicine and hygienic materials for refugees living outside of the camps	156,863
03-Jun-96	Germany	Johanniter Unfallhilfe/Germany	Cash for purchase, transport of aid items in favour of orthopedic materials to beneficiaries in Unsko-Sanski	57,288
11-Jul-96	Germany	Johanniter Unfallhilfe/Germany	Cash for purchase and transportation of relief packages for refugees in the Republic of Srepska	142,745
11-Jul-96	Germany	Lazarus Hilfsdienst	Cash for purchase and transport of medicine and medical supplies for refugees in hospitals in Drvar, Glamoc in Bosnia	98,039
29-Mar-96	Germany	Malteser Hilfsdienst	Cash for refurnishing of handicraft businesses in the region of Ravno	479,452
08-Mar-96	Germany	Medica E V	Cash for purchase of food and hygienic articles for traumatised women and girls in Zenica	59,863
08-Mar-96	Germany	Medica E V	Cash for purchase of medicines and medical articles for traumatised women and girls in Zenica	108,904
03-Jan-96	Germany	Medizinische Nothilfe Deutschland E V	Cash for purchase and transport of medical aid items	14,685
15-Jan-96	Germany	RC/Germany	Cash for purchase, transport and distribution of wintershoes in the Republic of Srpska	517,483
20-May-96	Germany	RC/Germany	Cash for transport of beds for community camps, purchase of instant milk and special food for children of refugees	176,507
22-Jul-96	Germany	RC/Germany	Cash for reparation of water supply system in the southwestern suburbs of Sarajevo (IFRC Emergency Appeal 01 28/96)	385,621
01-Mar-96	Germany	Save the Children/Germany	Cash for purchase, transport and distribution of food for refugees , especially children in Zenica	115,582
14-Aug-96	Germany	Technisches Hilfswerk	Cash for reconstruction of damaged living area in Kljuc and surrounding area as well partly management of UNHCR	467,568
14-Aug-96	Germany	Terra Tech/Germany	Cash for purchase, transport and distribution of food hygienic articles and clothing for refugees , in Olovo	81,317
			Sub-Total	**12,965,032**
28-Feb-96	Ireland	Bosnian Association	Cash for provision of an ambulance and hospital equipment	5,460
28-Feb-96	Ireland	Carole Wiley Bosnia Aid	Cash for provision of medical supplies for Bihac and Krupa	39,395
28-Feb-96	Ireland	GOAL/Ireland	Cash for provision pf essential medical equipment to hospital in Gorazde	85,803
28-Feb-96	Ireland	HMD International	Cash to train counsellors to deal with war traumatized	20,114
28-Feb-96	Ireland	ICRC	Cash for the missing persons process in Bosnia and Herzegovina	363,924
28-Feb-96	Ireland	OXFAM	Cash for safe accomodation for women and the elderly in Tuzla	78,003
28-Feb-96	Ireland	Rape Crisis Centre	Cash for training programmes for war traumatised women	39,063
			Sub-Total	**631,762**
20-Aug-96	Netherlands	American Refugee Committee/Europe	Cash for reconstruction of 148 houses in Vlasic Plateau	673,653
21-Jan-96	Netherlands	Coaches for Sarajevo	Cash for second-hand city buses for public trnasport system in Sarajevo	119,760

Table III: Additional 1996 Humanitarian Assistance

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Slovenia

Outside of the framework of UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal

as of 18 October 1996

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Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US$
			BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (continuation)	
01-Aug-96	Netherlands	Dorcas Aid International/Netherlands	Cash for reconstruction of houses in 4 municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina	718,378
21-Jan-96	Netherlands	Friends of La Benevolancija Sarajevo	Cash for humanitarian aid activities for the population of Sarajevo (food supply, medicines and transport services)	130,435
13-Jul-96	Netherlands	GOAL/Ireland	Cash for completion of the construction of a block of state apartments in Gorazde	164,474
13-Sep-96	Netherlands	GOAL/Ireland	Cash for income generation project for women through supplying cows for milk production and sale of milk to dairy products	29,775
16-Apr-96	Netherlands	International Management Group	Cash to the IMG Administrative Budget for infrastructural operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	306,748
26-Apr-96	Netherlands	IOM	Cash to the IOM Commission for Real Property Claims of displaced persons and refugees (IOM Appeal for US$1,000,000)	121,212
27-Jun-96	Netherlands	MSF/Netherlands	Cash for the extension of the relief assistance programme for Bosnian refugees in a camp in Croatia (health care, water supply and sanitation facilities)	43,896
12-Jul-96	Netherlands	MSF/Netherlands	Cash for relief programme for people suffering from mental health problems caused by the civil war	714,392
24-Jul-96	Netherlands	Netherlands Foundation YSY	Cash for a programme of intensive English language courses for academic staff members and students of the University of Tuzla	66,711
31-Mar-96	Netherlands	Netherlands Ministry of Defense	Cash to the Netherlands IFOR Detachment, in order to identify, finance and monitor projects which will benefit the local population	690,185
06-May-96	Netherlands	Netherlands Ministry of Defense	Cash to the Netherlands IFOR Detachment, in order to identify, finance and monitor projects which will benefit the local population	657,895
23-Jan-96	Netherlands	Netherlands Refugee Foundation	Cash for improvement of the Tuzla water supply system	431,832
16-Jul-96	Netherlands	Netherlands Refugee Foundation	Cash for assistance to displaced women and children of Srebrenica (housing programme, income generating activities)	1,195,061
17-Jul-96	Netherlands	Netherlands Refugee Foundation	Cash for rehabilitation and reintegration of displaced persons and other vulnerable individuals in Gorazde	1,295,936
01-Aug-96	Netherlands	Netherlands Refugee Foundation	Cash for assistance to the University of Tuzla and its students (teaching support programme and scholarships)	272,156
01-Jun-96	Netherlands	Norwegian Peoples' Aid Sarajevo	Cash for immediate demining activities and training of mine-detection dogs	292,398
13-Mar-96	Netherlands	RC/Netherlands	Cash to fund the training of 50 boilerhouse operators in Sarajevo during the winter	53,080
16-Mar-96	Netherlands	RC/Netherlands	Cash for modication of central heating systems in Sarajevo	159,239
16-Apr-96	Netherlands	RC/Netherlands	Cash for provision of spareparts and consumables for the installed gas equipmment in the city of Sarajevo	12,485
19-Apr-96	Netherlands	RC/Netherlands	Cash for treatment of approximately 60 victims with peripheral nerve injuries (PNI) in Bihac hospital	76,872
11-Jul-96	Netherlands	RC/Netherlands	Cash for relief assistance programme for the Banja Luka supply of baby parcels	218,478
11-Sep-96	Netherlands	RC/Netherlands	Cash for additional contribution to a project aiming to modify the central heating systems in Sarajevo	52,006
11-Sep-96	Netherlands	Stichting Merhamet/Netherlands	Cash to purchase a truck, to be used for the transport of humanitarian relief items	89,820
14-Apr-96	Netherlands	Stichting Vluchteling	Cash to a "self help" House Repair Programme for the displaced in Gradacac, North Bosnia	351,136
03-May-96	Netherlands	Stichting Vluchteling	Cash for rehabilitation of educational and medical facilities damaged by the civil war	318,088
20-Aug-96	Netherlands	Technisches Hilfswerk (THW)	Cash for rebuilding houses in East Mostar	1,347,305
19-Feb-96	Netherlands	University Amsterdam	Cash to provide the University of Sarajevo with a full Internet connection	299,887
13-Sep-96	Netherlands	Zuivermingschap Amstel en Gooiland(ZAG/Neth)	Cash for reconsruction of drinking water supply systems in Sarajevo	107,784
			Sub-Total	**11,011,077**
01-Feb-96	Norway	Action for Bosnia	Cash for transport support costs (POL96-A098)	3,063
01-Feb-96	Norway	Aglo videregaende skole	Cash for transport support costs (POL96-A049)	3,063
01-Jun-96	Norway	Bildt Steering Group Peace Implementing Conf	Cash for operations for 1996 of the Office of the High Representative (POL96-B054)	134,429
05-Sep-96	Norway	Bildt Steering Group Peace Implementing Conf	Cash for peace implementing conference - misc expenses (POL96-B015)	28,555
01-Mar-96	Norway	CARE Norway	Cash for nutritious food supplement for 6 months - children and foster parents (POL96-A078)	47,170
01-Jan-96	Norway	Caritas/Norway	Cash for "Support Winter Programme" - purchase of food, equipment and clothes (POL96-A020)	47,468
01-Jan-96	Norway	Council of Europe	Cash for secondment of lawyers to the Human Rights Commission (POL96-A046)	46,656
01-Jun-96	Norway	Directorate of Immigration/Norway	Cash for repatriation from Norway of Bosnian refugees (POL96-B046)	4,046
01-Apr-96	Norway	Emergency Fund	Cash for transport support costs (POL96-A105)	3,931
01-Jul-96	Norway	Emergency Fund	Cash for transport support grant to east Slavonia and Krajina (POL96-A215)	7,669
01-Jan-96	Norway	Faith Messenger Foundation	Cash for transport support costs (POL96-A005)	3,956
01-Feb-96	Norway	Faith Messenger Foundation	Cash for transport support costs (POL96-A048)	3,828
01-Apr-96	Norway	Faith Messenger Foundation	Cash for transport support costs (POL96-A156)	3,888
01-Mar-96	Norway	Institute for Human Rights	Cash for OSCE mission in Bosnia (Feb-July 1996) (POL96-A104)	624,185
01-Mar-96	Norway	Institute for Human Rights	Cash for OSCE-secondment of 4 participants to the mission (6 months) (POL96-A126)	254,608
01-Jan-96	Norway	International Management Group	Cash for secondment of Norwegian personnel - Mr J. Hebnes (January-March 1996) (POL96-B006)	31,662

Table III: Additional 1996 Humanitarian Assistance

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Slovenia

Outside of the framework of UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal

as of 18 October 1996

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Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US$
			BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (continuation)	
01-Mar-96	Norway	International Management Group	Cash for secondment of Mr Silseth (Dec 1995-March 1996) (POL96-B020)	45,490
01-Apr-96	Norway	International Management Group	Cash for assessment of war damaged housing in Bosnia (POL96-B030)	62,208
01-Apr-96	Norway	International Management Group	Cash for procurement of 2 emergency generators (POL96-161)	128,576
01-Jun-96	Norway	International Management Group	Cash to repair water distribution and purifying system in Derventa (POL96-B063)	1,115,645
01-Jun-96	Norway	International Management Group	Cash for secondment of 2 hydro/electricity engineers for 6 months in Sarajevo and Mostar (POL96-B064)	119,154
01-Jun-96	Norway	International Management Group	Cash for secondment of Mr Hebnes (1 April -September 1996) (POL96-B055)	60,657
01-Jul-96	Norway	International Management Group	Cash for secondment of Mr Silseth (1 April - 27 June 1996) (POL96-B072)	26,840
01-Jul-96	Norway	International Management Group	Cash for administrative budget (POL96-B053)	392,638
01-May-96	Norway	IOM	Cash for Commission for Real Property Claims (POL96-B039) (IOM Appeal of US$ 1,000,000)	99,541
01-Jan-96	Norway	Labour Union Youth Organisation	Cash for transport support costs (POL96-A027)	3,165
01-Mar-96	Norway	Ministry of Defense-Joint Medical Services	Cash for update of medical equipment and purchase of equipment (POL96-A127)	29,088
01-Jun-96	Norway	Ministry of Defense-Joint Medical Services	Cash for purchase/update of medical equipment (POL96-A232)	106,870
01-Apr-96	Norway	Nansen Academy	Cash for travel (POL96-A130)	3,025
01-Apr-96	Norway	National Institute for Public Health	Cash for prevention of injuries from mines, explosives and weapons (POL96-A170)	49,596
01-Apr-96	Norway	National Institute for Public Health	Cash for prevention of injuries from mines, explosives and guns (POL96-A173)	45,942
01-Apr-96	Norway	Norway-Bosnia and Herzegovina Aid	Cash for transport suppost costs (POL96-A155)	11,664
01-Jun-96	Norway	Norway-Bosnia and Herzegovina Aid	Cash for psychosocial centre for children and youngsters in Konjic (POL96-A237)	27,481
01-Feb-96	Norway	Norwegian Aid Committee	Cash for "war surgery - field manual" - purchase and freight costs (POL96-A041)	9,954
01-Feb-96	Norway	Norwegian Church Aid	Cash for cultural arrangement in Tuzla (POL96-A045)	6,126
01-Mar-96	Norway	Norwegian Church Aid	Cash for maintenance and equipment for orphanage (POL96-A084)	50,104
01-Mar-96	Norway	Norwegian Church Aid	Cash for purchase of clothes for refugees (POL96-A086)	18,138
01-Mar-96	Norway	Norwegian Church Aid	Cash for purchase of food for elderly and health workers (POL96-A083)	712,579
01-Mar-96	Norway	Norwegian Church Aid	Cash for purchase of clothes for refugees (POL96-A086)	171,604
01-Mar-96	Norway	Norwegian Church Aid	Cash for transport costs (POL96-A085)	83,436
01-Jun-96	Norway	Norwegian Church Aid	Cash for production of seeding material for fruit production (POL96-A236)	126,048
01-Jun-96	Norway	Norwegian Church Aid	Cash for purchase of equipment for schools in Tuzla region (POL96-A234)	187,977
01-Jun-96	Norway	Norwegian Church Aid	Cash for training and income generating projects (POL96-A235)	92,063
01-Jun-96	Norway	Norwegian Geological Research	Cash for technical assistance and purchase of maps - geological research (POL96-A233)	6,107
01-Mar-96	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Cash for establishing 20 school gardens in Sarajevo (POL96-A073)	23,585
01-Feb-96	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Cash for mine awareness and survey (POL96-A060)	842,266
01-Mar-96	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Cash for NPA settlement of displaced persons in Sicki Brod IV in Tuzla (POL96-A113)	763,455
01-Mar-96	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Cash for rehabilitation of 4 schools in Sarajevo (POL96-A112)	764,871
01-Mar-96	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Cash for rehabilitation of apartment in Sarajevo (POL96-A111)	1,302,570
01-Jun-96	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Cash for mine clearance and mechanical mine clearance equipment (POL96-A134)	4,580,153
01-Jun-96	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Cash for reconstruction of 20 schools in Zenica region (POL96-A240)	1,511,174
01-Jun-96	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Cash for rehabilitation of war-damaged houses in Zenica (POL96-A219)	1,749,146
01-Jun-96	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Cash for rehabilitation of war-damaged houses in Tuzla (POL96-A222)	2,205,186
01-Jul-96	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Cash for rehabilitation of destroyed houses (POL96-A266)	1,713,051
01-Jan-96	Norway	Norwegian Refugee Council	Cash for UNHCR - secondment of 3 telecommunication operators in Bosnia and Herzegovina (POL96-A023)	91,221
01-Mar-96	Norway	Norwegian Refugee Council	Cash for EU administration in Mostar - secondment building expert (January-July 1996)[(POL96-A080]	63,585
01-Mar-96	Norway	Norwegian Refugee Council	Cash for operation water project (January-June 1996)[(POL96-A092]	239,707
01-Apr-96	Norway	Norwegian Refugee Council	Cash for rehabilitation of 18 schools in Tuzla region(POL96-A159)	1,950,583
01-Apr-96	Norway	Norwegian Refugee Council	Cash for UNHCR - secondment of radio operators in Bosnia and Herzegovina [April-June 1996](POL96-A160)	50,339
01-Jul-96	Norway	Norwegian Refugee Council	Cash for ECMM - secondment of 6 observers (August-December 1996)(POL96-A289)	299,586

Table III: Additional 1996 Humanitarian Assistance
Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Slovenia
Outside of the framework of UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal

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Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US$
			BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (continuation)	
01-Jul-96	Norway	Norwegian Refugee Council	Cash for EU Administration in Mostar - secondment of 1 building expert (1 August 1996 - 31 January 1997)(POL96-A252)	61,074
01-Jul-96	Norway	Norwegian Refugee Council	Cash for logistics operation in Tuzla (1 January 1996 - 30 June 1996)(POL96-A284)	583,442
01-Jul-96	Norway	Norwegian Refugee Council	Cash for logistics operation in Tuzla (1 July 1996 - 31 December 1996)(POL96-A285)	227,061
01-Jul-96	Norway	Norwegian Refugee Council	Cash for rehabilitation of 250 houses in Donji Vakuf (POL96-A280)	1,715,334
01-Jul-96	Norway	Norwegian Refugee Council	Cash for rehabilitation of 6 schools in Donji Vakuf (POL96-A281)	706,651
01-Jul-96	Norway	Norwegian Refugee Council	Cash for UNHCR - secondment of 1 logistic officer in Bihac [1 July - 31 December 1996](POL96-A282)	46,396
01-Jul-96	Norway	Norwegian Refugee Council	Cash for UNHCR - secondment of 1 telecommunication expert in Bihac [1 July - 30 September 1996](POL96-A283)	19,064
01-May-96	Norway	Org. for Security & Coop. in Europe (OSCE)	Cash for voluntary fund for peace, democracy and stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina (POL96-B040)	995,406
01-Mar-96	Norway	Org. for Security & Coop. in Europe (OSCE)	Cash for OSCE ombud person for human rights (POL96-A102)	109,944
01-Jul-96	Norway	RC/Norway	Cash for IFRC - development of local Red Cross, equipment and delegates(POL96-A288)	298,423
01-Feb-96	Norway	Sanski Most -Transport of Emergency aid	Cash for transport support costs (POL96-A061)	6,126
01-Jun-96	Norway	Siemens A/S	Cash for repair electricity network in Grbavica/Sarajevo (POL96-A260)	800,678
01-Jun-96	Norway	Sund Municipality	Cash for travel grant - participation in summer camp (POL96-A238)	7,145
01-Feb-96	Norway	Telenor Consult A/S	Cash for study trip telecommunication project in Bosnia (POL96-A035)	18,683
01-Jun-96	Norway	Telenor Consult A/S	Cash for re-establishment of telecommunication network in Bosnia (POL96-A210)	1,343,206
01-Jul-96	Norway	University of Oslo/Norway	Cash for unaccompanied children - survey and psycho-social assistance (POL96-A267)	53,681
01-Mar-96	Norway	Various	Cash for OSLO meeting 8 March 1996 on Bosnian returnees (POL96-A071)	47,632
			Sub-Total	**30,230,317**
31-Aug-96	Spain	Arquitectos Sin Fronteras/Spain	Cash for rebuilding a handicap children center in Mostar	1,000,000
12-Sep-96	Spain	International Management Group	Cash to the IMG administrative budget for reconstruction programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina	500,000
22-Feb-96	Spain	La Benevolencija	Cash for purchase and transportation of 6,000 kgs. of food, medicines and clothes for Sarajevo	36,508
31-Aug-96	Spain	Medicos del Mundo/Spain	Cash for health programme in Mostar	374,000
12-Sep-96	Spain	Organ for Security and Coop. in Europe (OSCE)	Cash for secondment of 3 experts	72,000
12-Sep-96	Spain	Organ for Security and Coop. in Europe (OSCE)	Cash for voluntary fund for peace, democracy and stability elections	2,000,000
			Sub-Total	**3,982,508**
08-Aug-96	Sweden	Caritas/Sweden	Cash to sup. youth center to normalize living conditions, give psycho-social support/ reinteg. into society of returning ref. children	106,970
08-Aug-96	Sweden	Church of Sweden Aid/ LWF	Cash for rehabilitation of 65 houses, seeds for 265 families and repair electricty net for Kupres	1,106,767
26-Mar-96	Sweden	Church of Sweden Aid/ LWF	Cash for subsistence agriculture and income generation for the refugees living in the Spionica refugee settlement	300,752
08-Mar-96	Sweden	International Council of Voluntary Agencies	Cash for financial support to the establishment of a Bosnia-widie NGO Forum	210,526
18-Apr-96	Sweden	International Management Group	Cash for assessment of war damaged houses in the Republic of Srpska	63,433
13-May-96	Sweden	International Management Group	Cash for administrative cost during 1996	149,254
13-May-96	Sweden	International Management Group	Cash for assessment of war damaged houses in the Republic of Srpska	63,433
18-Apr-96	Sweden	Norwegian People's Aid	Cash for financial support to Mental Health centre for Women and Child House in Tuzla and Psychosocial Centre for Women	942,537
12-Aug-96	Sweden	SCF/Sweden	Cash for psycho-social support to children at nursery schools in Capljina, Jablanica, Posusje, Zenica and Tuzla	61,212
12-Aug-96	Sweden	SCF/Sweden	Cash for psycho-social support to pregnant women and women with children below one year of age in Bihac area	96,970
12-Aug-96	Sweden	SCF/Sweden	Cash for social integration and psycho-social support to children and youth in refugee camps in Banja Luka	58,788
15-Mar-96	Sweden	Swedish Journal Medical and Social Foundation	Cash for provision of family food parcels to teachers and other school personnel (April-October 1996)	483,158
06-Aug-96	Sweden	Unga Liv Centers	Cash for humanitarian assistance	89,394
29-Jan-96	Sweden	Woman to Woman (Swe)	Cash for provision of a mobile MCH clinic	604,615
			Sub-Total	**4,337,809**

Table III: Additional 1996 Humanitarian Assistance

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Slovenia

Outside of the framework of UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal

as of 18 October 1996

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Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US$
			BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (continuation)	
26-Mar-96	United Kingdom	AICF	Cash towards a resettlement kit (containing seeds, tools and cooking implements) to people returning to their homes	38,462
19-Jan-96	United Kingdom	AICF/USA	Cash to fund a spring seed programme in the Kupres, Donji, Vakuf and Jajce municipalities	226,649
25-Jul-96	United Kingdom	AICF/USA	Cash to provide winter seeds and fertilizers to various town/villages	160,577
19-Jan-96	United Kingdom	Amec Utilities Ltd	Cash to continue to do gas repair work in Bosnia Serb suburbs in Sarajevo	396,825
11-Mar-96	United Kingdom	Care International	Cash to provide emergency outreach care to 1,800 housebound and isolated elderly people	307,692
01-Apr-96	United Kingdom	Crown Agents	Cash to fund Sarajevo Vehicle Workshop to help with any needed repairs to UNHCR vehicles that visit Sarajevo	769,231
15-Feb-96	United Kingdom	Express Aid International	Cash to supply urgent medical equipment and supplies for Gorazde Hospital	107,692
31-Aug-96	United Kingdom	Fireman's Relief Aid	Cash for the supply of badly needed fire appliances and ladders to the suburbs of Sarajevo	46,851
19-Jan-96	United Kingdom	International Management Group	Cash for add'l urgent work in Serb territories to be handed over to Federation to remain Serb held and in existing Federation areas	1,158,730
02-Mar-96	United Kingdom	International Management Group	Cash to undertake further emergency engineering work in Central Bosnia	769,231
28-Mar-96	United Kingdom	International Management Group	Cash towards IMG's ongoing emergency engineering projects in Bosnia	1,538,462
15-Feb-96	United Kingdom	International Medical Corps	Cash to fund a two-month extension to the Zenica emergency room and emergency specialisation project (Feb-March 1996)	16,549
26-Mar-96	United Kingdom	International Medical Corps	Cash to enable IMC to provide direct medical services and training in emergency medicine to Staff at the hospital	398,160
26-Mar-96	United Kingdom	International Rescue Committee	Cash to continue the rehabilitation of the disabled in Tuzla and includes a training programme for professionals	150,000
31-Jul-96	United Kingdom	Nexus International	Cash to help establish Bosnian open television network	500,000
20-Mar-96	United Kingdom	Org. for Security and Cooperation in Europe	Cash to contribute towards the costs of the Bosnian elections (OSCE's election budget)	4,615,385
15-Feb-96	United Kingdom	OXFAM	Cash to fund a rehabilitation sevices project in Tuzla	153,846
15-Feb-96	United Kingdom	OXFAM	Cash to provide essential winter jackets to those in need in northern Bosnia	76,923
21-Jun-96	United Kingdom	RC/United Kingdom	Cash for emergency water supply maintenance and repairs project in Una-Sana Canton, Bihac	252,912
26-Mar-96	United Kingdom	Save the Children	Cash for supplementary food to meet the urgent need of vulnerable orphaned and refugee children	461,538
26-Mar-96	United Kingdom	Save the Children	Cash for development of the needs assessment/programme development work in other parts of the Federation	52,462
26-Mar-96	United Kingdom	Tear Fund	Cash to provide food parcels and bulk supplies in central and north-east Bosnia	46,154
26-Mar-96	United Kingdom	The Salvation Army	Cash for emergency field kitchen to feed returnees in Sipovo for 3 months	43,077
			Sub-Total	**12,287,408**
04-Jan-96	USA	Direct	Cash to estab /sup Bosnian Com Liaison Centres in Tuzla/Zenica, promote political dev / ethnic coop (FY 1996 BHR/OTI Assistance)	8,700,000
04-Jan-96	USA	Direct	Cash for quick impact municipal rehabilitation projects in Tuzla, Gornji Vakuf and Brestavsko (FY 1996 USAID/ENI Assistance)	87,965,722
21-Mar-96	USA	Direct	Cash for rehabilitation of eith elementary schools in Una-Sana canton in Bosnia and Herzegovina (FY 1996 USAID/ENI Assistance)	1,500,000
21-Mar-96	USA	Direct	Cash to provide US-based technical training (FY 1996 USAID/ENI Assistance)	400,000
04-Jan-96	USA	UMCOR/IOCC	Cash for a humanitarian relief programme in northern and central Bosnia (FY 1996 State/PRM Assistance)	6,148,000
			Sub-Total	**104,713,722**
18-Apr-96	RC/Japan	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No 01.28/96)	26,739
17-Apr-96	RC/Japan	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No 01.28/96)	286,017
08-Jul-96	RC/United Kingdom	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No 01.28/96)	7,570
			Sub-Total	**320,326**
	TOTAL FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA			**187,304,996**

Table III: Additional 1996 Humanitarian Assistance
Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Slovenia
Outside of the framework of UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal

as of 18 October 1996

Note that this table is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to DHA by Donors.

Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US$
			CROATIA	
05-Feb-96	Australia	Australian Care for Refugees	Cash for women's health centre in Zagreb	**37,037**
04-Jan-96	Denmark	Caritas/Denmark	Cash for purchase and transport of firewood for "Camp Vojnic" in Croatia	183,824
15-May-96	Denmark	RC/Denmark	Cash to support the continuationof emergency aid programme	1,215,545
15-May-96	Denmark	RC/Denmark	Cash to support the continued running of refugee projects	1,010,416
			Sub-Total	**2,409,785**
23-Jan-96	France	Camp sans Frontiere	Cash for two mobile units, and dental assistance to the refugees	87,041
17-Apr-96	France	Enfants refugies du monde	Cash for psycho-social and educational assistance in favour of displaced Croatian children and Bosnian refugees and also their families	52,041
17-Apr-96	France	Equilibre	Cash for a school canteen in favour of displaced Serbs and Croatian children living in extreme precarious conditions	127,680
23-Jan-96	France	Pharmaciens sans Frontieres/France	Cash to dispatch a cooperator of the humanitarian service (GLOBUS) for coordination of assistance	21,037
			Sub-Total	**287,799**
28-Aug-96	Germany	German Society for Technical Cooperation	Cash for reconstruction of the water supply system for local population in Gornji, Bogovec, West Slovenia	366,216
11-Jul-96	Germany	RC/Germany	Cash for purchase and transport of food for the public kitchens in eastern Slavonia	67,255
			Sub-Total	**433,471**
19-Feb-96	Netherlands	MSF/Netherlands	Cash for relief assistance to Bosnian refugees in a camp in Croatia (health care, water supply and sanitation facilities)	155,801
13-Sep-96	Netherlands	MSF/Netherlands	Cash for drug distribution and home visiting programme, provision of medical care for minority groups	320,596
01-Apr-96	Netherlands	Relief/Eme Arm of Neth Reformed Congregation	Cash for supply of meals for pupils of a primary school in Osijek, Croatia	35,429
13-Jul-96	Netherlands	Relief/Eme Arm of Neth Reformed Congregation	Cash for psycho-social relief assistance for victims of the civil war	98,684
17-Jul-96	Netherlands	RC/Netherlands	Cash for "Operation Save Lives", aiming to assist the elderly, sick and deserted person in Croatia	237,826
			Sub-Total	**848,336**
01-Apr-96	Norway	National Institute for Public Health	Cash for protection of children against mine injuries (POL96-A179)	50,367
01-Jun-96	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Cash for psycho-social measures for families and local governments (POL96-A223)	40,795
01-May-96	Norway	Norwegian Refugee Council	Cash for legal assistance programme in east Slavonia Krajina (Jan-June 1996) (POL96-A201)	439,042
01-Jul-96	Norway	RC/Norway	Cash for IFRC - house call medical programme (POL96-A287)	315,951
01-Apr-96	Norway	UN Transitional Adm east Slavonia, Baranja	Cash for fuel for agricultural purposes in eastern Slavonia (POL96-A197)	19,908
			Sub-Total	**866,063**
20-Feb-96	Sweden	Int'l Council of Voluntary Agencies	Cash to support ICVA's Liaison Office in Zagreb	36,842
28-Mar-96	Sweden	Save the Children/Sweden	Cash for provision of a SOS-telephone service in Osijek	10,827
28-Mar-96	Sweden	Save the Children/Sweden	Cash for psycho-social rehabilitation support for Gaza refugee camp in Karlovac	3,669
			Sub-Total	**51,338**
26-Jul-96	United Kingdom	ICRC	Cash to replenish cattle/livestock for the population which remained in the Krajina after operation Storm last August	15,385
11-Mar-96	United Kingdom	Marie Stopes International	Cash to provide reproductive healthcare services for the women of Kupljenskop Camp	15,385
11-Mar-96	United Kingdom	RC/United Kingdom	Cash to provide mobile technical and social medical teams to assist the elderly remaining in the region	152,000
27-Mar-96	United Kingdom	RC/United Kingdom	Cash for supply of clockwork radios to the Krajina region	222,231
			Sub-Total	**405,001**
22-Jan-96	RC/Canada	IFRC	Cash for Croatia (IFRC Emergency Appeal No 01.28/96)	967
18-Feb-96	RC/Germany	IFRC	Cash for wood for Croatia (IFRC Emergency Appeal No 01.28/96)	19,959
17-Jun-96	RC/Germany	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No 01.28/96)	34,555
14-Dec-95	RC/USA	IFRC	In kind - underwear (IFRC Emergency Appeal No 01.28/96)	721,122
			Sub-Total	**776,603**
	TOTAL FOR CROATIA			**6,115,433**

Table III: Additional 1996 Humanitarian Assistance
Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Slovenia
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Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US$
			FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA	
08-Feb-96	Canada	IFRC	Cash for IFRC humanitarian assistance to the affected population	**471,014**
01-Mar-96	Germany	Adv Entwicklungs und Katastrophenhilfe E V	Cash for purchase of shoes for refugees from the Krajina and Bosnian areas living in Banja Luka	164,384
01-Mar-96	Germany	Diakonisches Werk Ekd E V	Cash for medicines for the hospital in Sanski Most, food and hygienic articles to provide for the refugees in Sanski Most	197,260
06-Mar-96	Germany	Johanniter Unfall Hilfe E V	Cash for local purchase and distribution of food and hygienic articles for refugees who are still living in former Serbia	72,973
11-Apr-96	Germany	Johanniter Unfall Hilfe E V	Cash for purchase of food, hygienic articles and 500 family packages for distribution to the refugees in Sarajevo	73,973
13-Jan-96	Germany	RC/Germany	Cash for purchase, transport and distribution of food in the soup kitchens in the Vojvodina	301,748
05-Jan-96	Germany	RC/Germany	Cash for purchase, transport and distribution of food in the soup kitchens in the Kosovo	460,140
05-Jan-96	Germany	RC/Germany	Cash for purchase, transport and distribution of food in the soup kitchens in the Kosovo	517,483
05-Jan-96	Germany	RC/Germany	Cash for purchase, transport and distribution of medicine for refugees from the Krajina	504,229
05-Jan-96	Germany	RC/Germany	Cash for purchase, transport and distribution of medicine the Kosovo	139,880
03-Sep-96	Germany	RC/Germany	Cash for purchase of medicine and medical supplies for the hospital in Loznica	155,997
			Sub-Total	**2,588,067**
02-Feb-96	Italy	RC/Italy	Cash for food assistance to refugees and displaced people	**750,000**
01-Jan-96	Norway	Aid for Yugoslavia	Cash for transport support costs (POL96-A029)	7,120
01-May-96	Norway	Aid for Yugoslavia	Cash for transport support costs (POL96-A185)	4,594
01-Mar-96	Norway	Friends of Igalo/Norway	Cash for transport support (POL96-A072)	3,604
01-Jun-96	Norway	International Federation of Human Rights	Cash for training for trainers in human rights and humanitarian law (POL96-C030)	49,618
01-Jan-96	Norway	Krivokapic, Vitomir and Ingerd Skow	Cash for transport support costs for Montenegro(POL96-A006)	2,797
01-Jun-96	Norway	Krivokapic, Vitomir and Ingerd Skow	Cash for transport support grant for Montenegro(POL96-A006)	5,600
01-Feb-96	Norway	Norway - Yugoslavia Aid	Cash for transport support costs (POL96-A052)	3,828
01-Mar-96	Norway	Norwegian Church Aid	Cash for insulin for diabetic patients (POL96-A097)	94,340
01-Jan-96	Norway	Norwegian Refugee Council	Cash for UNHCR - secondment of 3 Social Service Officers in Belgrade (POL96-A024)	177,764
01-Jul-96	Norway	Norwegian Refugee Council	Cash for UNHCR Belgrade - secondment of 3 Social Service Officers (1 July - 31 December 1996) (POL96-A259)	168,206
01-Jun-96	Norway	Norwegian Youth Council	Cash for study visit to Serboa and Montenegro (POL96-A231)	1,985
01-Apr-96	Norway	RC/Norway	Cash for children's hospital (POL96-A133)	114,308
01-Jul-96	Norway	RC/Norway	Cash for IFRC - Medical Emergency Programme in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia(POL96-A263)	766,871
			Sub-Total	**1,400,635**
07-Feb-96	Spain	Spanish Agency for International Cooperation	Cash for purchase and transportation of emergency relief, including 45o kgrs of medicines and 50 kgrs of hygienic materials	**15,873**
12-Aug-96	Sweden	Save the Children/Sweden	Cash for social integration and psycho-social support to refugees in Vojvodina	80,000
03-Apr-96	Sweden	Save the Children/Sweden	Cash for psycho-social rehabilitation support	28,060
			Sub-Total	**108,060**
16-Jul-96	United Kingdom	ICRC	Cash to enable continuation of valuable soup kitchen in Kosovo	15,385
11-Mar-96	United Kingdom	Save the Children Fund	Cash to fund the continuation of the Unaccompanied Children's Programme	142,308
11-Mar-96	United Kingdom	Save the Children Fund	Cash to provide three months supplementary feeding for vulnerable refugee children	338,462
30-Sep-96	United Kingdom	Save the Children Fund	Cash for disability in childhood programmme	89,627
			Sub-Total	**585,782**
22-Jan-96	RC/Canada	IFRC	Cash for Serbia (IFRC Emergency Appeal No 01 28/96)	475
12-Jun-96	RC/Denmark	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No 01 28/96)	15,079
17-May-96	RC/Netherlands	IFRC	Cash for soup kitchen (IFRC Emergency Appeal No 01 28/96)	113,335
10-Jan-96	RC/Switzerland	IFRC	In kind - soup kitchen (IFRC Emergency Appeal No 01 28/96)	229,629
26-Apr-96	RC/USA	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No 01 28/96)	25,000
12-Apr-96	UNHCR	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No 01 28/96)	423,000
			Sub-Total	**806,518**
	TOTAL FOR FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA			**6,725,949**

Table III: Additional 1996 Humanitarian Assistance
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Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US$
			FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	
17-Jul-96	Netherlands	Search for Common Ground/USA	Cash for preventive action programme aiming to de-escalade the ethnic tension, build a culture of collaborative in peaceful means	**110,771**
25-Jul-96	RC/Sweden	IFRC	Cash for workshop (IFRC Emergency Appeal No 01 28/96)	**1,167**
	TOTAL FOR FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA			**111,938**
			REGIONAL	
30-Sep-96	Austria	ICRC	Cash (1996 ICRC Emergency Appeal)	**46,080**
26-Feb-96	Belgium	Caritas	Cash for clothes, shoes, baby food, supplementary feeding and transport	490,196
02-May-96	Belgium	ICRC	Cash (1996 ICRC Emergency Appeal)	1,336,653
16-Feb-96	Belgium	Medecins sans Frontières	Cash for hygienic articles, sanitation material and winter preparation	490,196
			Sub-Total	**2,317,045**
08-Feb-96	Canada	ICRC	Cash for ICRC programmes in the region	**615,942**
24-Jan-96	City of Vienna	Mother Theresa (Pristina)	Cash for medicine, food and baby food to Albanian population	**500,000**
15-May-96	Denmark	Caritas/Denmark	Cash for primary health care erpgramme	511,945
15-May-96	Denmark	Danchurchaid	Cash to support "Action by Churches Together" activities	1,023,891
01-Mar-96	Denmark	Danish Asso for Int'l Cooperation	Cash for humanitarian aid to refugees in the region	355,240
15-May-96	Denmark	Ministry of Health	Cash to support health related activities	853,242
			Sub-Total	**2,744,318**
29-Jul-96	Finland	IFRC	In kind - hygiene parcels (IFRC Emergency Appeal No 01 28/96)	257,937
13-Jun-96	Finland	RC/Finland	Cash for humanitarian assistance	317,125
19-Jun-96	Finland	RC/Finland	Cash for humanitarian assistance	422,833
			Sub-Total	**997,895**
17-Apr-96	France	Atlas Logistique	Cash to establish a humanitarian transport system, for the small transport associations to take charge of logistics and distribution of humanitarian assistance	**46,105**
30-Jul-96	Germany	RC/Germany	Cash for public kitchens in Kraljevo and Sabac	**182,643**
02-May-96	Ireland	ICRC	Cash (1996 ICRC Emergency Appeal)	**528,954**
30-Sep-96	Italy	ICRC	Cash (1996 ICRC Emergency Appeal)	**1,333,333**
02-May-96	Luxembourg	ICRC	Cash (1996 ICRC Emergency Appeal)	**593,275**
29-May-96	Netherlands	Bolzman Institute of Human Rights	Cash for preparation of excavation of mass graves in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina	176,471
03-Sep-96	Netherlands	Foundation "Mala Sirena" /Netherlands	Cash for psychological and social help to traumatized children and their uprbring	559,063
20-Jan-96	Netherlands	Netherlands Int'l Health Platform	Cash for an Advisory Committe on projects regarding psychosocial assistance for victims of conflict in the region	78,062
16-Jul-96	Netherlands	RC/Netherlands	Cash to support the medicolegal investigation of mass graves in the former Yugoslavia and identification of victims	294,584
			Sub-Total	**1,108,180**
01-Apr-96	Norway	Action Children Bosnia-Croatia 1996	Cash for children from Bosnia and Croatia visiting Norway (POL96-A175)	7,776
01-Jun-96	Norway	Human Rights House Foundation	Cash for human rights houses in Sarajevo, Zagreb and Belgrade (POL96-C033)	180,000
30-Sep-96	Norway	ICRC	Cash (1996 ICRC Emergency Appeal)	213,580
26-Feb-96	Norway	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No 01 28/96)	395,570

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Decision Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US$
			REGIONAL (continuation)	
01-Feb-96	Norway	Norwegian Helsinki Committee	Cash for fact finding mission to former Yugoslavia - survey human rights (POL95-C077)	22,634
01-Mar-96	Norway	Norwegian Helsinki Committee	Cash for human rights and media projects (POL95-D011)	429,835
01-Jul-96	Norway	Norwegian Institute of International Affairs	Cash for agenda for preventive diplomacy (POL95-D020)	13,804
01-Mar-96	Norway	Norwegian Medical Association	Cash for meeting between medical association in former Yugoslavia (POL95-C016)	26,730
01-Mar-96	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Cash for continued support Post Pessimisti in Pristina, Kosovo	47,170
01-Mar-96	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Cash for mine clearance - UN Transitional Authority Eastern Slavonia (POL96-A132)	737,170
01-Mar-96	Norway	Norwegian Refugee Council	Cash for EC monitoring mission - secondment of 4 persons for 6 months (POL96-A077)	272,390
01-Mar-96	Norway	Norwegian Refugee Council	Cash for ECMM-secondment of 2 observers in East Slavonia (18 March-6 August 1996) [POL96-A101]	105,220
01-Mar-96	Norway	Norwegian Refugee Council	Cash for UNHCR-transport convoys [Jan-Apr 1996] (POL96-A099)	990,130
01-Mar-96	Norway	Norwegian Refugee Council	Cash for Yugoslavia Tribunal - secondment of investigators [Jan-Apr 1996] (POL96-D017)	303,300
01-Jun-96	Norway	Norwegian Refugee Council	Cash for treatment of Bosnian children with leukemia in Zagreb (POL96-A216)	235,115
01-Apr-96	Norway	Various	Cash for International Conference for Former Yugoslavia - Peace negotiations (POL94-A094)	116,061
01-Jun-96	Norway	Various	Cash for unsuccessful negotiations in Oslo - miscellaneous expenses (POL94-A199)	36,538
01-Jun-96	Norway	Various	Cash for wreath deceased employee of Norwegian Refugee Council (POL94-A251)	125
01-Jul-96	Norway	Various	Cash for unsuccessful negotiations in Oslo - miscellaneous expenses (POL94-A199)	746
			Sub-Total	**4,133,894**
06-Apr-96	Russian Federation	Direct	Cash of 15 tons of baby food and 10 8 tons of vermicelli plus airlift expenditures	**92,000**
30-Sep-96	Spain	ICRC	Cash (1996 ICRC Emergency Appeal)	**166,667**
30-Sep-96	Sweden	ICRC	Cash (1996 ICRC Emergency Appeal)	8,295,009
02-Apr-96	Sweden	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	82,459
19-Jun-96	Sweden	IFRC	Cash in kind services (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	2,208,434
03-Apr-96	Sweden	Save the Children/Sweden	Cash for psycho-social rehabilitation support to pregnant women and women with children below one year of age in refugee camps in Croatia and south-western Bosnia and Herzegovina	99,893
			Sub-Total	**5,685,694**
30-Sep-96	Switzerland	ICRC	Cash (1996 ICRC Emergency Appeal)	**416,667**
31-Aug-96	United Kingdom	Action Contre la Faim	Cash for fall seeds programme extension to Sipovo	23,961
20-Jun-96	United Kingdom	BBC World Service	Cash grant for the continuation of BBC's missing persons programme	29,692
19-Jan-96	United Kingdom	ICRC	Cash for the continuation of existing ICRC programmes	1,587,302
28-Mar-96	United Kingdom	ICRC	Cash to ICRC to continue their operations in the Former Yugoslavia	1,076,923
28-Mar-96	United Kingdom	International Management Group	Cash for IMG current emergency engineering projects	364,615
26-Mar-96	United Kingdom	RC/United Kingdom	Cash for funding of mine awareness delegate who will establish a training programme for Red Cross delegates	23,431
26-Mar-96	United Kingdom	RC/United Kingdom	Cash for social welfare psycho-social project which will also provide other activities advice and support on repatriation	76,923
			Sub-Total	**5,182,847**
04-Jan-96	USA	Direct	Cash in kind - provision of 500,000 Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs)	1,975,000
04-Jan-96	USA	Direct	Cash to fund infrastructure pre-feasibility study by the Trade Development Agency (FY 1996 USAID/ENI assistance)	150,000
05-Sep-96	USA	Emergency Shelter Repair Programme (ESRP)	Cash for providing basic repairs to 2,500 badly-damaged homes in war-affected areas (BHR/OFDA FY 1996 Assistance)	23,148,254
05-Sep-96	USA	Emergency Shelter Repair Programme (ESRP)	Cash for the small infrastructure projects (BHR/OFDA FY 1996 Assistance)	1,636,273
05-Sep-96	USA	ICRC	Cash for humanitarian assistance (STATE/PRM FY 1996 Assistance)	11,700,000
05-Sep-96	USA	IFRC	Cash for humanitarian assistance (STATE/PRM FY 1996 Assistance)	2,000,000
21-Mar-96	USA	Project Hope, Hadassah and UMCOR	Cash for transport of medical supplies, hygienic kits, clothing and medicines (FY 1996 USAID/ENI assistance)	253,814

Table III: Additional 1996 Humanitarian Assistance

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Slovenia

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Decision Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US$
			REGIONAL (continuation)	
04-Jan-96	USA	Various NGOs	Cash to address the needs of vulnerable groups in the region by funding NGO projects (FY 1996 PHR/OFDA assistance)	25,787,386
			Sub Total	**66,650,727**
02-May-96	EC/ECHO	ICRC	Cash (1996 ICRC Emergency Appeal)	15,608,673
30-May-96	EC/ECHO	NGOs, ICRC, IFRC and UN Agencies	Cash for medical, basic and complementary food, hygienic articles, clothing, logistics, monitoring, psychosocial and other programmes	60,221,932
			Sub Total	**75,830,605**
30-Sep-96	NS/Austria	ICRC	Cash (1996 ICRC Emergency Appeal)	213,664
02-May-96	NS/Canada	ICRC	Cash (1996 ICRC Emergency Appeal)	10,889
02-May-96	NS/Denmark	ICRC	Cash (1996 ICRC Emergency Appeal)	275,511
30-Sep-96	NS/Finland	ICRC	Cash (1996 ICRC Emergency Appeal)	6,703
02-May-96	NS/France	ICRC	Cash (1996 ICRC Emergency Appeal)	80,127
02-May-96	NS/Germany	ICRC	Cash (1996 ICRC Emergency Appeal)	1,087,823
02-May-96	NS/Italy	ICRC	Cash (1996 ICRC Emergency Appeal)	686,218
30-Sep-96	NS/Japan	ICRC	Cash (1996 ICRC Emergency Appeal)	179,747
30-Sep-96	NS/Norway	ICRC	Cash (1996 ICRC Emergency Appeal)	21,295
02-May-96	NS/Sweden	ICRC	Cash (1996 ICRC Emergency Appeal)	181,965
02-May-96	NS/United Kingdom	ICRC	Cash (1996 ICRC Emergency Appeal)	97,652
			Sub Total	**2,711,594**
23-May-96	RC/Andorra	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No: 01.28/96)	5,532
29-Feb-96	RC/Austria	IFRC	Services - 5 delegates (IFRC Emergency Appeal No: 01.28/96)	25,424
06-Mar-96	RC/Austria	IFRC	In kind - medicines (IFRC Emergency Appeal No: 01.28/96)	25,280
29-Feb-96	RC/Belgium	IFRC	Services - 6 delegates (IFRC Emergency Appeal No: 01.28/96)	38,136
05-Mar-96	RC/Belgium	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No: 01.28/96)	50,436
05-Mar-96	RC/Belgium	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No: 01.28/96)	168,114
05-Mar-96	RC/Belgium	IFRC	Cash for branch support (IFRC Emergency Appeal No: 01.28/96)	30,093
30-Jan-96	RC/Belgium	IFRC	In kind - clothes (IFRC Emergency Appeal No: 01.28/96)	93,772
30-Jan-96	RC/Belgium	IFRC	In kind - cooking sets (IFRC Emergency Appeal No: 01.28/96)	281,220
29-Feb-96	RC/Canada	IFRC	Services - 9 delegates (IFRC Emergency Appeal No: 01.28/96)	33,898
15-Apr-96	RC/Canada	IFRC	Cash - TSSI (IFRC Emergency Appeal No: 01.28/96)	83,033
15-Apr-96	RC/Canada	IFRC	Cash - Administrative costs (IFRC Emergency Appeal No: 01.28/96)	23,593
15-Apr-96	RC/Canada	IFRC	In kind - hygiene supplies (IFRC Emergency Appeal No: 01.28/96)	421,656
24-May-96	RC/Canada	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No: 01.28/96)	7,378
22-Jan-96	RC/Denmark	IFRC	In kind - clothes (IFRC Emergency Appeal No: 01.28/96)	165,970
22-Jan-96	RC/Denmark	IFRC	In kind - bedlinen sets (IFRC Emergency Appeal No: 01.28/96)	13,517
22-Feb-96	RC/Denmark	IFRC	Cash for Sriska (IFRC Emergency Appeal No: 01.28/96)	166,942
29-Feb-96	RC/Denmark	IFRC	Services - 6 delegates (IFRC Emergency Appeal No: 01.28/96)	38,136
03-Jul-96	RC/Denmark	IFRC	Cash for wheat flour (IFRC Emergency Appeal No: 01.28/96)	119,048
29-Feb-96	RC/Finland	IFRC	Services - 28 delegates (IFRC Emergency Appeal No: 01.28/96)	165,254
13-Mar-96	RC/Finland	IFRC	In kind - food (IFRC Emergency Appeal No: 01.28/96)	88,559
13-May-96	RC/Finland	IFRC	In kind - clothes (IFRC Emergency Appeal No: 01.28/96)	708,926
09-Jan-96	RC/Germany	IFRC	In kind - shelter (IFRC Emergency Appeal No: 01.28/96)	572,228

Table III: Additional 1996 Humanitarian Assistance

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Slovenia

Outside of the framework of UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal

as of 18 October 1996

Note that this table is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to DHA by Donors

Decision Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US$
			REGIONAL (continuation)	
09-Jan-96	RC/Germany	IFRC	In kind - soup kitchen (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	223,034
23-Jan-96	RC/Germany	IFRC	In kind - 2 pick up, firewood, hygiene and medicine (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	217,157
29-Feb-96	RC/Germany	IFRC	Services - 12 delegates (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	50,847
03-Jun-96	RC/Germany	IFRC	In kind - food (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	145,953
25-Dec-95	RC/Iceland	IFRC	Cash for winter kits (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	34,483
29-Jan-96	RC/Iceland	IFRC	In kind - clothes (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	2,868
29-Feb-96	RC/Iceland	IFRC	Services - 6 delegates (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	25,424
26-Mar-96	RC/Iceland	IFRC	Cash for relief assistance (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	270,834
26-Apr-96	RC/Iceland	IFRC	Cash for soup kitchen(IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	72,034
29-Feb-96	RC/Ireland	IFRC	Services - 27 delegates (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	114,407
29-Feb-96	RC/Japan	IFRC	In kind - hygiene supplies (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	181,945
29-Feb-96	RC/Netherlands	IFRC	Services - 10 delegates (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	42,373
04-Jan-96	RC/Norway	IFRC	In kind - soup kitchen (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	75,000
16-Feb-96	RC/Norway	IFRC	In kind - clothes (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	794,640
29-Feb-96	RC/Norway	IFRC	Services - 13 delegates (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	21,186
26-Feb-96	RC/Norway	IFRC	Cash for relief assistance (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	44,008
28-Jun-96	RC/Norway	IFRC	In kind - forklift (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	10,159
04-Jul-96	RC/Norway	IFRC	In kind - soup kitchen (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	29,276
09-Jan-96	RC/Sweden	IFRC	In kind - clothes (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	1,607,810
22-Jan-96	RC/Sweden	IFRC	In kind - hygiene (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	35,704
02-Apr-96	RC/Sweden	IFRC	In kind - procurement (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	179,292
29-Feb-96	RC/Sweden	IFRC	Services - 10 delegates (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	16,949
19-Jun-96	RC/Sweden	IFRC	Cash in kind services (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	506,070
05-Jul-96	RC/Sweden	IFRC	In kind - shirts (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	153,700
22-Jul-96	RC/Sweden	IFRC	In kind - hygiene supplies (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	35,690
10-Jan-96	RC/Switzerland	IFRC	Cash for flour (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	93,753
10-Jan-96	RC/Switzerland	IFRC	In kind - soup kitchen programme (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	220,319
29-Feb-96	RC/Switzerland	IFRC	Services - 21 delegates (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	88,983
14-Mar-96	RC/Switzerland	IFRC	In kind - furniture (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	16,949
29-Feb-96	RC/United Kingdom	IFRC	Services - 15 delegates (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	63,559
08-May-96	RC/United Kingdom	IFRC	Cash for Balkan boxes (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	24,514
14-Dec-95	RC/USA	IFRC	Cash for underwear (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	4,500
09-May-95	RC/USA	IFRC	In kind - friendship boxes (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.28/96)	61,722
			Sub-Total	**8,902,287**
02-May-96	Private, Others	ICRC	Cash (1996 ICRC Emergency Appeal)	**1,533,813**
	TOTAL FOR REGIONAL			**182,320,565**
	GRAND TOTAL			**382,578,881**

Table IV: Major Donors of Humanitarian Assistance to Victims of Conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Slovenia in 1996

Compiled by DHA on the basis of information reported by donors and appealing agencies

Humanitarian Assistance in Response to the 1996 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Slovenia

January - December 1996

	Donor	Value US$	% of Funding
1	USA	87,148,210	20.10%
2	EC-ECHO	50,250,977	11.59%
3	Japan	38,304,000	8.83%
4	Sweden	16,639,190	3.84%
5	Netherlands	15,814,433	3.65%
6	United Kingdom	14,405,760	3.32%
7	Denmark	8,370,507	1.93%
8	Canada	7,485,414	1.73%
9	Italy	6,649,321	1.53%
10	Norway	5,033,481	1.16%
	*Others**	183,502,483 **	42.32%
	TOTAL	**433,603,776**	**100.00%**

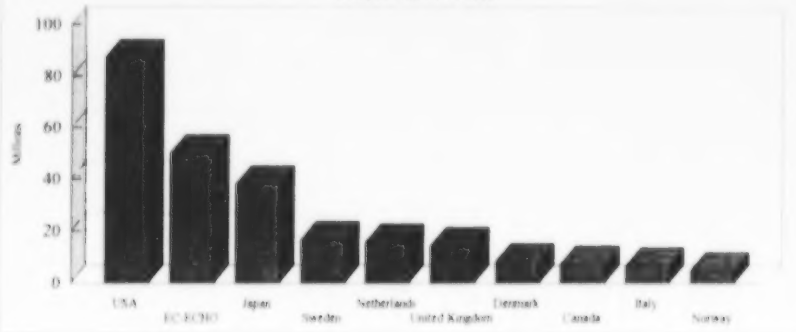
Humanitarian Assistance to Victims of Conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Slovenia in 1996

as of 18 October 1996

	Donor	Value US$	% of Funding
1	USA	258,512,659	31.63%
2	EC-ECHO	126,081,582	15.43%
3	Norway	41,706,599	5.10%
4	Japan	38,304,000	4.69%
5	United Kingdom	32,935,914	4.03%
6	Netherlands	28,892,797	3.53%
7	Sweden	26,822,091	3.28%
8	Denmark	18,703,971	2.29%
9	Germany	16,587,396	2.03%
10	Canada	10,307,128	1.26%
	*Others**	218,499,628 **	26.73%
	TOTAL ***	**817,353,765**	**100.00%**

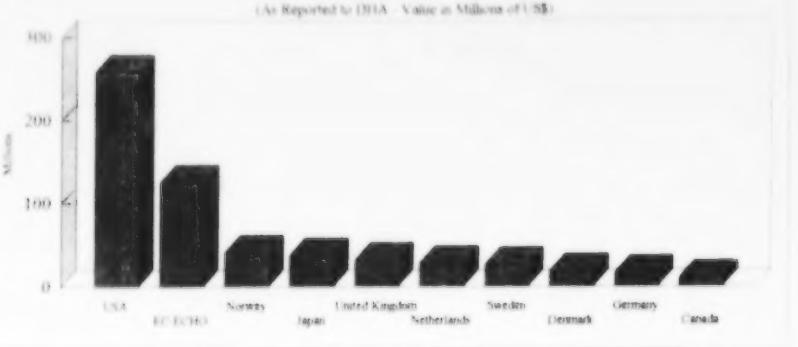
Humanitarian Assistance in Response to 1996 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal

(Value in Millions of US$)



Total Humanitarian Assistance in 1996

(As Reported to DHA - Value in Millions of US$)



* Others (Includes Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Cyprus, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of) Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, UNICEF National Committee, UNESCO National Commission, UN Agencies, NGOs, Private and Carryover Funds)

** Carryover Funds amount to approx. US$ 158 million

* Others (Includes Australia,Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of) Spain, Switzerland, Vienna, UNICEF NatCom, UNESCO National Commission, UN Agencies, IFRC, ICRC, NGOs, Private and Carryover Funds)

** Carryover Funds amount to approx. US$ 158 million

*** Total Humanitarian Assistance calculated as follows - Contributions in direct response to the 1996 Appeal plus additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal framework (i.e. IFRC, ICRC, NGOs, Bilateral, etc.)

ANNEX II.
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

TRAINING FOR INTERNATIONAL PERSONNEL

Since January 1996, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) has been providing human rights briefings to all incoming International Police Task Force (IPTF) and UNCIVPOL officers as part of their induction course in Zagreb prior to deployment in Bosnia and Herzegovina or the Eastern Slavonia region of Croatia. In addition, a comprehensive training programme on human rights and monitoring issues was implemented for IPTF officers in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The programme, which commenced in May 1996, was completed in August. A "train-the-trainers" approach was followed by which IPTF officers were trained and then assigned to conduct follow-up training for other members of IPTF, under the supervision of two professional trainers working for UNHCHR. Training courses were implemented in the Sarajevo, Banja Luka and Tuzla regions for a total of some 650 officers.

While the original proposal of the High Commissioner for Human Rights envisioned that the entire IPTF contingent (1,700 officers) would be trained, the IPTF command considered that operational constraints made it impossible to release all officers for participation in the training and asked the UNHCHR to revise the original proposal. A new plan was developed and implemented, providing for a more limited number of participants. The officers were selected from among those holding key positions, including regional commanders and deputy commanders, station commanders, team leaders and human rights liaison officers, to maximize the training's impact on IPTF's performance as a whole. Topics covered during the courses included: social and legal aspects of the IPTF mandate, human rights and law enforcement; and human-rights monitoring techniques. A **Field Guide on Human Rights and Law Enforcement** was produced and distributed to all IPTF and CIVPOL monitors.

The main focus of this element of the UNHCHR programme was training, but its implementation also provided an opportunity to provide expert input in the formulation of directives and procedures to guide IPTF's work in areas related to human rights.

A similar training programme is now being implemented by UNHCHR in Eastern Slavonia for CIVPOL monitors working with UNTAES. The programme will follow the same model as the one for IPTF in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and it is expected to cover most of the contingent of 400 CIVPOL monitors.

Additionally, in February 1996 UNHCHR conducted a three-day induction briefing on human rights monitoring for about 30 OSCE monitors who were being deployed to Bosnia and Herzegovina. A Workshop on Human Rights Monitoring for OSCE monitors in Bosnia and Herzegovina was later conducted by UNHCHR in cooperation with the Council of Europe in Neum, Bosnia and Herzegovina, from 1-4 July 1996. The Workshop was attended by 32 participants and covered topics including the mandate and terms of reference of the OSCE mission; local political, cultural and legal issues; human rights and elections; investigating and reporting on human rights violations; interventions with local authorities; and working with non-governmental organizations.

PROVISION OF HUMAN-RIGHTS EXPERTISE TO THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH REPRESENTATIVE

Human rights professionals provided by the High Commissioner for Human Rights are playing an important role in the work being conducted by the Human Rights Coordination Centre (HRCC), the focal

point for human rights issues established in the Office of the High Representative. The HRCC coordinates operational activity and policy development in the Office of the High Representative and serves as the central clearinghouse for human rights information in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Two human rights professionals from the Office of the High Commissioner have worked as part of the HRCC team since May 1996.

The professionals are providing legal expertise, emphasizing, for example, the proper role of universal international human rights law and its relationship to the European Convention. They are providing guidance on human rights investigations, and helping to identify priorities and ensure that responses to violations are taken by appropriate international organizations and authorities. The experts support human-rights monitoring by assisting colleagues in preparing for and properly reporting on investigative missions, and they provide advice on the drafting of written materials, such as guidelines for human-rights and election monitors. The experts working for the High Commissioner have also ensured that United Nations human rights mechanisms and treaty bodies are taken into account in the implementation of human rights aspects of the Dayton accords.

The professionals have taken leadership roles in projects concerned with trial monitoring, access to the legal system, and the application of international human rights law within Bosnia and Herzegovina's domestic legal system. In addition, as part of a number of working groups they are contributing to the development of policies adopted by the Office of the High Representative and other organizations on other important human rights issues. These include detention, amnesty legislation, property rights, the development of non-governmental organizations, and freedom of movement, assembly and expression with relation to the September 1996 elections.

SUPPORT FOR THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR AND THE EXPERT ON MISSING PERSONS

The Special Rapporteur and the Expert on Missing Persons, working on the basis of mandates from the Commission on Human Rights, have been especially active in the field since the signing of the Dayton peace agreement. They are currently supported by the UNHCHR with nine professionals and nine support personnel, who are responsible for assessing human-rights developments and assisting the Special Rapporteur and the Expert in maximizing their effectiveness.

The Special Rapporteur

Since November 1995 the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Mrs. Elisabeth Rehn, has conducted six missions to the territory, visiting both entities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as Croatia and the republics of Serbia and Montenegro in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. She has met with a wide variety of persons to ensure objectivity in her reports, including not only government officials but local residents and victims of human-rights violations. She has devoted special attention to meeting with and learning the views of children. The Special Rapporteur presented a comprehensive report on the human rights situation in the former Yugoslavia to the Commission on Human Rights on 14 March 1996, and followed that with a special report on human rights and the elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina, dated 17 July 1996. She is currently in the process of preparing a report on minorities in the territory, as well as an update on overall human rights developments to be delivered to the General Assembly in November 1996.

In February 1996, the Special Rapporteur was provided access by Republika Srpska authorities to Srebrenica, where she verified in the area of Kravica the presence of more than 100 corpses which had been lying unburied on open ground since events of July 1995. The Special Rapporteur initiated a project to recover and identify remains of the dead at Kravica, with the humanitarian aim of identifying victims for the sake of their relatives. The project was carried out by the UNHCHR field operation in close

cooperation with the Expert on Missing Persons. It required extensive coordination both with Bosnian Government authorities in Sarajevo and with those of the Republika Srpska. While the Republika Srpska initially agreed to permit the recovery project, the consent was withdrawn shortly before the project was to commence. Finally, a Finnish recovery team acting through the intervention of the Special Rapporteur was able to recover and transport to Tuzla some 30 remains before it became clear that Republika Srpska authorities intended to terminate the project. Identification work on the recovered bodies is continuing and final results are expected by October 1996. While not realizing its original aim, the Kravica project served to clarify problems which will confront any large-scale humanitarian effort to conduct exhumations or body recoveries in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Expert on Missing Persons

In 1995 the U.N. Commission on Human Rights established the "Special Process on Missing Persons in the Former Yugoslavia" and entrusted it to a member of the Working Group on Enforced Disappearances, Mr. Manfred Nowak. The Special Process is of a humanitarian nature aimed at clarifying the fate and whereabouts of missing persons. In his latest report to the Commission, the Expert emphasized the problem of hundreds of mass graves in Bosnia and Herzegovina and called upon the parties and the international community to intensify efforts to clarify the fate of the missing using every possible means, including exhumations of mortal remains where necessary. This proposal was endorsed by the Commission, and the Expert was mandated to secure the necessary means for this undertaking.

Since November 1995 the Expert on Missing Persons has undertaken six missions to Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, with the support of UNHCHR field offices. He has maintained a dialogue with the representatives of each of the parties responsible for missing persons. In addition to his own activities, the Expert participates as an observer in the ICRC-chaired Working Group, established under Annex 7 of the Dayton Agreement, to implement a process for the tracing of missing persons. He is also a member of the expert group on exhumations and missing persons which was established at the initiative of the High Representative, to coordinate and facilitate exhumations and ensure that they are conducted according to international standards.

The Expert on Missing Persons has, as requested by the Commission on Human Rights, made a call for funding in order to carry out and facilitate exhumations. However, such financial support has not materialized. Limited funding or resources have been made available for the development of an ante mortem database, which is now underway, to provide information necessary to facilitate the identification of bodies exhumed from mass graves. Resources have also been received for a short-term U.N. resident team of forensic experts, and for the Kravica project to retrieve mortal remains (carried out in cooperation with the Special Rapporteur). However, the absence of large scale support for the activities of the Expert on Missing Persons means that the humanitarian objective of identifying the fate of the missing has gone largely unmet.

ANNEX III.
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE

Following initial senior fact-finding missions, undertaken with UNDP support in February and March 1996, the ILO Support Unit in Sarajevo was opened April 24, 1996, with support of the Government of Luxembourg. The initial task was to operationalise the Outline Project Proposals (Annex 1 below) presented to the Second Donors' Conference on Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brussels, April 12 and 13, 1996. Annex 2 summarises (in Part I) progress achieved by August 21, 1996, including finalisation of proposals for a donor-assisted US$ 20 million Supplementary Emergency Employment Programme, and joint action with UNDP/UNOPS to stimulate local small enterprise development. Annex 2 (Part II) indicates the present status of other ILO operational progress, including:

* leading the (World Bank /European Union-supported) Donor Task Force on Employment and Training,

* support to the Bosnia and Herzegovina Institute of Employment to set employment policy goals, reconstruct the National Employment Service, improve Labour Market Information, and create employment opportunities, and

* agreement in principle for UNDP support to provide preparatory assistance in creating employment opportunities for priority war-affected groups.

CONSTRAINTS FACED

Although the ILO programme has made good initial progress, this has been constrained by factors including:

* absence of adequate donor funding to implement the proposals,

* initial uncertainty about the respective responsibilities of the State and Entity Administrations for implementation of Employment Creation Programmes;

* unpredictability of the medium-term political and administrative context of Institutional Development, and

* differing conditions, which can impede access, in the two Entities which constitute the State.

PROPOSED ACTIVITIES TO DECEMBER 1996

Priority will be given to implementation of UNDP-supported preparatory assistance directed towards:

* strengthening Employment Services and the Labour Market Information System;

* approval and implementation of the Supplementary Emergency Employment Programme;

* initiating employment strategies for priority war-affected groups, and

* development (with UNOPS) of local networks for small enterprise development.

Also, with donor support, and in close consultation with employers' and workers' representatives, assistance will be given in promulgating a new Labour Code to reflect the requirements of the market economy, and to secure human rights at the work-place through application of international labour standards.

ACTIVITIES IN 1997

A focus of activity in 1997 will be to lead the donor community in implementation of employment and reintegration strategies for priority war-affected groups, and in the amelioration of working conditions for all categories of workers. Specific proposals will be presented for these and other areas of employment related programmes. ILO will also continue to link closely with the other organisations concerned with the longer-term employment and income generation needs of the region.

ANNEX IV.
NGO ACTIVITIES SUMMARY REPORT

A TRANSITIONAL PHASE

Since the beginning of the conflict, NGOs have been active in countries of the former Yugoslavia. The Dayton Agreement, modified the overall working conditions of NGOs in the Region. With the onset of peace, NGO activities have shifted. With emergency relief no longer a priority and sustainable development not yet a reality the last few months have been characterised as a transitional period. NGOs operating in the Region during the war have either left or adjusted their activities to the new situation and new organisations arrived every week. Moreover most regional headquarters have moved from Zagreb to Sarajevo during the last few months.

As many as six hundred local and international organisations have been identified as active in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia and with more than half of them in the latter. Approximately 200 international NGOs are operational in Bosnia and Herzegovina covering most of the country. Due partly to the fact that access to Serb territory was nearly impossible during the war, there are fewer projects implemented in the Serb entity than on the Federation side.

NGO activities can be divided into a few major work sectors. With winter approaching, attention is focused on shelter programs including the rebuilding of schools, hospitals, private houses and infrastructure. Medical distribution is scaling down giving way, amongst others, to psycho-social programs and health care training. Farming and agricultural projects are slowly replacing blanket food distribution. Democracy and human rights awareness projects are of a growing importance as the elections approach. Education and training, social services and community development, income generating projects and local capacity building are all sectors that are rapidly expanding as living conditions slowly stabilise.

The following table shows the number of *international NGOs* by sector and country. Only the most important ones on which information was available are included. Detailed information is available with ICVA offices across Bosnia and Herzegovina.

SECTORS	*BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA*	*CROATIA*	*FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA*	*MCD*
Health	36	8	10	1
Democracy/Human Rights	16	5	3	1
Reconstruction/Infrastructure	43	4	4	
Food	46	5	5	
Social/Community Development	36	9	6	1
Education/Training	36	4	7	1
Repatriation	5	1	1	
NGO Support	10	1	1	

ANNEX V.
UNHCR IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	
Ministry for Refugees and DPs of Republika Srpska	ISCOS
Republic Ministry for Refugees and Dispora (RMRD)	Klas
Federation Ministry for Social Affairs, Refugees and IDPs (FMSA)	Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
Office of the Commissioner for Refugees - Republika Srpska	Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF), Belgium
Ministry of Health - Federation	Movimiento por la Paz, el Desarme y la Libertad (MPDL)
Ministry of Health - Republika Srpska	Nasa Djeca (NAD)
Agency for Refugee Assistance (ARA)	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
- Istina, Nurses in Action and DARMA	OXFAM
Association to Aid Refugees (AAR)	Plavi Most
Blind Citizens Association (BCA)	Ruhama
Bosfam	Sarajevo City Development Institute (CDI)
CARE Canada	Sarajevo Health Center (SHC)
CARE International	Scottish European Aid (SEA)
Civil Defense Committee of the Russian Federation (EMERCOM)	Stope Nade (STN)
Corridor	Shelter Agency
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRSA)
Dom Mladih	Bundesanstalt Technisches Hilfswerk (THW)
Helsinki Citizens Assembly (HCA)	Tuzla Agency for Local Development Initiatives (TALDI)
Hungarian Interchurch Aid (HIA)	UNESCO / International Bureau of Education (IBE)
Independant Bureau for Humanitarian Issues (IBHI)	United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)
International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	WFP/CIET - Community Information and Epidemiological Technologies
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	World Vision (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
Italian Consortium of Solidarity (ICS)	Zemlja Djece (ZED)
INTERSOS	Zena 21
	Zena Bosnia and Herzegovina

CROATIA (including Eastern Slavonia)	
Office of Displaced Persons and Refugees (ODPR)	Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Merhamet
CARITAS	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
Centre for Disaster Management (CFDM)	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
Croatian Psychiatrist Society (CPS)	Save the Children Federation, USA (SCF-US)
Croatian Red Cross (CRC)	Stvarnost
Equilibre	Suncokret
Faust Vrancic	Unaccompanied Children in Exile (UCE)
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	United Nations Office in Vienna (UNOV)
Japan Emergency NGOs (JEN)	

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA	
Refugee Commissioner of Serbia	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)
Refugee Commissioner of Montenegro	Institute for Mental Health (IMH)
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	International Rescue Committee (IRC)
Assistance to Aid Refugees (AAR)	Italian Consortium of Solidarity (ICS)
CARE International (CI)	Japan Emergency NGOs (JEN)
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Odgovor
Handicap International (HI)	OXFAM
Hi Neighbour (HN)	Save the Children UK (SCF-UK)
International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	Swiss Disaster Relief (SDR)
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Yugoslav Red Cross (YRC)
	Yugoslav Scouts Association (YSA)

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	
Catholic Relief Services	Macedonian Red Cross

SLOVENIA	
Ministry of Education and Sports	Slovene Foundation
Government of Slovenia/Office for Immigration and Refugees (OIR)	

ANNEX VI:
UNHCR SHELTER PROGRAMME

Bosnia and Herzegovina Federation

Objective	Implementing Partner	Location	Number of Beneficiaries
Local production / provision of construction materials Monitoring of distribution	UMCOR (United Methodist Committee on Relief)	All parts of the Federation	14.000 families/homeowners
Provision and installation of glass for windows	CDI (City Development Institute)	Sarajevo, Gorazde	36.000 families / homeowners
Assistance to vulnerable individuals in repair of apartments	CDI (City Development Institute)	Sarajevo	2.600 families living in or returning to Lidza, Novi Grad and Novo Sarajevo
Local production / provision of contruction materials repair of schools	DRC (Danish Refugee Council)	Orasje, Odzak	440 families / homeowners 1.100 school children
Provision of construction materials for repair of house/apartments, rehabilitation of health and education facilities	THW (Bundesanstalt Technisches Hilfwerk)	Bihac, Bosanski Petrovac, Bosanka Krupa, Sanski Most, Velika Kladusa	2.400 families in or returning to the Bihac area
Monitoring / maintenance of collective centres	UMCOR (United Methodist Committee on Relief)	Bihac, Sarajevo, Zenica	7.300 Displaced Persons
Monitoring / maintenance of collective centres	SEA (Scottish European Aid)	Tuzla, Mostar	9.500 Dispaiced Persons
Repair of health and educational facilities	WV (World Vision BiH)	Tuzla region and Sarajevo	10.000 school children
Plastic sheeting / allocations to field offices Monitoring / maintenance of collective centres	UNHCR (direct implementation)	All parts of the Federation	

Republika Srpska

Objective	Implementing Partner	Location	Number of Beneficiaries
Local production and procurement of shelter materials Monitoring of distribution	MFR Ministry for Refugees and Displaced Persons	All areas in Republika Srpska	3.000 homeowners
Local production / provision of construction materials Monitoring of distribution (also former centres)	SRSA (Swedish Rescue Services Agency)	Eastern Republika Srpska	1.580 homeowners
Rehabilitation of collective centers, schools and hospitals	SRSA (Swedish Rescue Services Agency)	Banja Luka Gorazde (1 school)	100.000 refugees and displaced persons
Maintenance / sanitation work in collective centers	OXFAM (UK)	Eastern Republika Srpska	5.000 displaced persons in CCs
Rehabilitation schools and health facilities	IRC (International Rescue Committee)	Western Republika Srpska	100.000 refugees and displaced persons
Repair of a primary school	HIA (Hungarian Interchurch Aid)	Eastern Republika Srpska	1.000 school children
Rehabilitation of one secondary school and one kindergarten	ARA (Agency for Refugee Assistance)	Brcko and Bosanski Samac	1.500 school children
Plastic sheeting / allocations to field offices Monitoring / maintenance of collective centres	UNHCR (direct implementation)	All parts of the Republika Srpska	

ANNEX VII.
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ARA	Agency for Refugee Assistance
ARC	American Refugee Committee
BCA	Blind Citizens Association
BFHI	UNICEF's Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative
BLU	Bosnian Logistics Unit
BWI	Bosnian Women's Initiative
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere-International
CBR	Community-based Rehabilitation
CDI	Sarajevo City Development Institute
CEDC	Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances
CERF	Central Emergency Revolving Fund
CIET	Community Information and Epidemiological Technology
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DHA	Department of Humanitarian Affairs
DPKO	Department of Peace-Keeping Operations
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
EUAM	European Administration for Mostar
EC	European Commission
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Office
EDP	WFP's Extended Delivery Points
EMERCOM	Russian Ministry for Emergency Situations
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FMSA	Federation Ministry for Social Affairs, Displaced Persons and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina
FOM	Freedom of Movement
HCA	Helsinki Citizens Assembly
HIA	Hungarian Interchurch Aid
HIS	Health Information System
HIWG	Humanitarian Issues Working Group
IBHI	Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICVA	International Council of Voluntary Agencies
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEBL	Inter-Entity Boundary Lines
IFOR	Implementation Forces
ILO	International Labour Office
IMG	International Management Group
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JCC	Joint Civilian Commission
JIC	Joint Implementation Committee

MAC	UN Mine Action Centre
MAT	Mine Awareness Training
MPDL	Movimiento por la Paz, el Desarme y la Libertad
MPRA	Mine Clearance and Removal Agency
MRC	Macedonian Red Cross
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCM	Office Chief of Mission (UNHCR)
ODA	Overseas Development Administration
OFDA	United States Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PHE	Public Health Engineering
PHI	Public Health Institutes
PSF	Pharmaciens sans Frontières
RIR	Repatriation Information Report
SDR	Swiss Disaster Relief
SEA	Scottish European Aid
SRSA	Swedish Rescue Services Agency
SRSG	Special Representative of the Secretary General
TALDI	Tuzla Agency for Local Development Initiatives
TCOR	FAO/Special Relief Operations Service
THW	Bundesanstalt Technisches Hilfswerk
UCE	Unaccompanied Children in Exile
UMCOR	United Methodist Committee on Relief
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT)
UNDDSMS	UN Department for Development Support and Management Services
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNHCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights/Centre for Human Rights
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNMIBH	United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina
UNPREDEP	United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (FYROM)
UNOPS	United Nations Office of Project Services
UNOV	United Nations Office Vienna
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UNTAES	United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srijem
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WVI	World Vision International